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By GEORGE B. GALLOWAY

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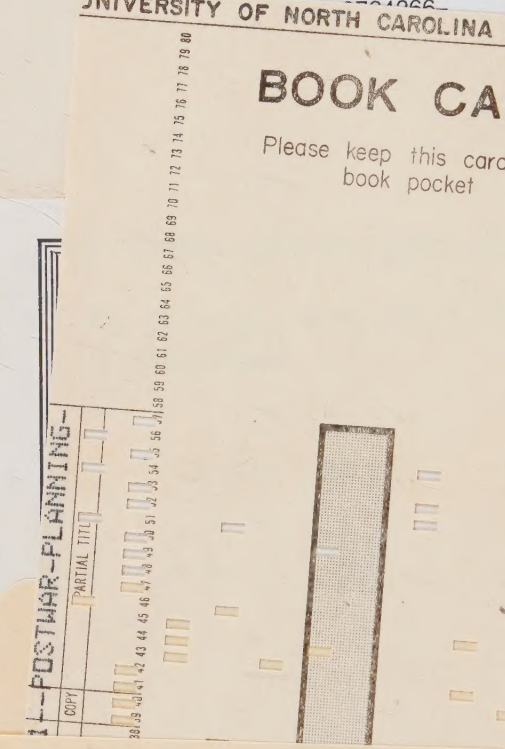

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POSTWAR PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES

By GEORGE B. GALLOWAY

NEW YORK
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND
1942

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FOREWORD

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND, as well as the many other research agencies listed in this report, has become increasingly concerned with the economic and social problems which will face us when the war ends. To help us in our own planning and to avoid duplication of effort, we wanted to know of the research plans of other organizations. Dr. Galloway was asked to prepare for the Fund a report which would give us this picture.

Two limited mimeographed editions of this were quickly exhausted by requests from others interested in the subject. The Fund is, therefore, making this revised and enlarged edition available to the public in printed form. Further editions will be published from time to time to help keep those interested in postwar reconstruction fully informed of the latest developments in the field.

This report is confined to projects which are either primarily concerned with the United States or which directly involve American postwar policies.

The Fund is grateful to the many organization officials who have supplied us with information and who have checked the text of the insertions before publication. We hope that they will keep the Fund informed of further developments in the programs of their organizations so that these may be covered in future editions of this report.

EVANS CLARK
Executive Director
The Twentieth Century Fund

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NEW YORK CITY
MARCH 2, 1942

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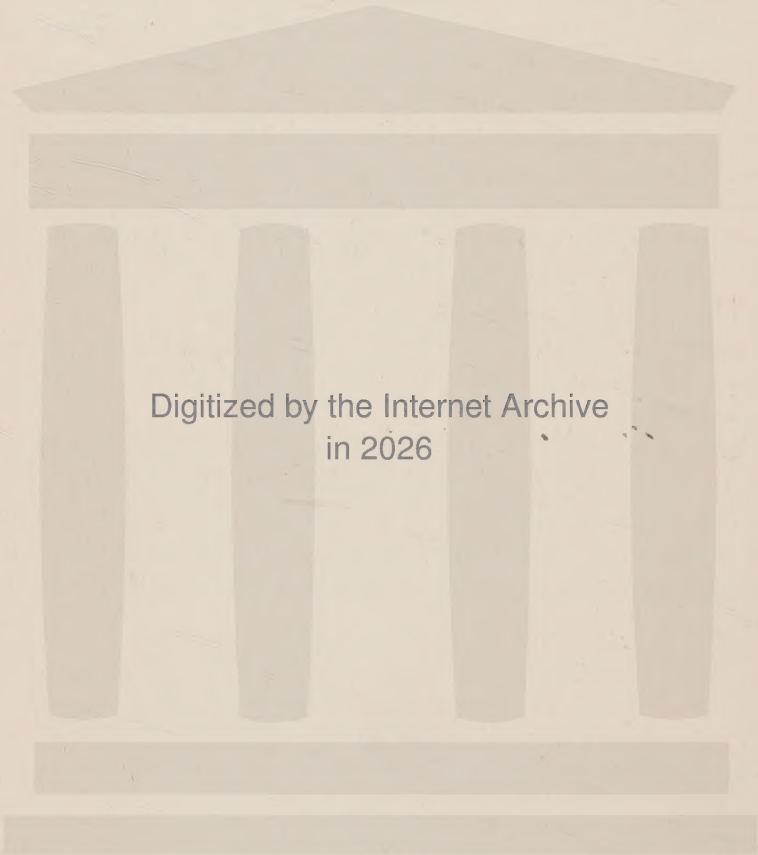
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POSTWAR PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES

In time of war prepare for peace

INTRODUCTION

THIS REPORT gives the results of a preliminary survey of research that is being carried on or planned in the field of American postwar problems. Because it was a mere reconnaissance, conducted under pressure of time, it does not pretend to be thorough or complete. Every effort was made, however, to canvass the principal agencies, both government and private, which might be expected to be interested in the field. Several hundred organizations were canvassed, of which over one hundred proved to have some activity under way or projected.

To appraise or even describe the results of current and future postwar research in the United States is difficult under existing conditions. Serious investigation in this field is still in an early stage. There is widespread recognition, to be sure, of the need of careful planning for the postwar period and much discussion of it in governmental, professional, industrial, and labor circles. But much of this discussion is vague, general, thin, and evanescent. It is difficult to get down to brass tacks about postwar problems because of the dynamic nature of world affairs, the sweeping surge of events, the shifting currents of human beliefs, and the conjectural character of the shape of things to come.

Social research deals customarily with the past rather than the future. Its tools are adapted to determining facts about things that have already happened rather than to hazardous speculation about future probabilities. As a result, studies of postwar problems that are now getting under way are largely historical and comparative in character, seeking to learn the lessons of history, to profit by the experience and mistakes of the post-1918 period, or to discover the techniques of contemporary practice in the belligerent countries of Europe. A knowledge of the past is perhaps the best guide to the future.

There seems to be general agreement that all the problems of government, economy, and society that have confronted the American nation since the great depression will still be with us in greater

or less degree after the present conflict. The second world war that is now dividing, embroiling, and impoverishing mankind is due in large part to our failure to solve these problems and to smooth the frictions within and between nations. The exigencies of war are accentuating old problems, creating new ones, and accelerating the long-run centralizing trends in our economic and political life.

The Nature of Postwar Problems

The problems that will face the United States after the current emergency will be national and international in scope, and political, economic, social, military, psychological, and legal in character. They will be conditioned by the duration of the conflict, the identity of the victor, and the state of the nations involved. While these matters are now unpredictable and the future cannot be blueprinted, it is possible to anticipate in any event the kinds of internal economic problems that will call for intelligent planning in the postwar period.

The domestic problems of postwar economic reconstruction will be concerned with the efficient performance of the functions that any economic system has to perform, whether it be a planned, unplanned, or a mixed economy in transition like our own. These functions have to do with the organization of money and credit, problems of savings and capital formation, of industrial and production policy, maintenance of employment and of minimum standards of living, and adjustment of international trade and investment.

More specifically, when the war ends, we will be faced with all the problems of demobilizing a wartime economy: of converting defense industries to peacetime production; of providing employment for demobilized soldiers, civilian war workers, and workers in defense industries; of taxation, debt adjustment, and fiscal policy; of regional development and balance; and, if our victory is not decisive, of maintaining a fortress economy in a hostile world.

On the socio-economic side there will be the continuing problems of national health and nutrition, of public education and recreation, of housing and social security. It appears to be the general opinion that, regardless of the outcome of the war and of fluctua-

tions in party politics, the federal government will steadily extend its control over the machinery of investment and credit, the management of basic industries, the distribution of the labor force and the national income, and the direction of foreign trade.

Co-ordination Needed

This survey, first made in June, revised in October and again in December 1941, shows that all these economic and social problems of postwar readjustment are on the agendas of public and private research agencies in the United States. There is much talk and some thought about the kind of world we will live in both here and abroad after the war. More or less ambitious research programs are being planned and discussed—some even begun—but these are still in their earliest stages and no agency can claim a corner on any sector of the postwar planning front. It was general opinion that the more this field is cultivated the less likely that some important aspect of it will be overlooked. The need of co-operation in this task of planning for the future is manifest, both to divide the labor of an undertaking too vast for any single agency and to develop common objectives and a unified program.

The organizations covered in this revised survey are classified by fields of interest for the convenience of readers interested in particular areas of planning. Some agencies are doing genuine research in the postwar field, while the activities of others are chiefly educational in character. Some take a functional, others a geographic, approach to postwar problems. Some are focussing their attention on the period after the war, while others are continuing their current research and educational programs and projecting them ahead as far as they can see, sometimes under a postwar guise. Some stress domestic economic problems, others the international.

In listing these agencies and describing their activities, it is not always easy to draw the line between their several areas of interest: research or educational, national or international, war or postwar, functional or geographic. For the most part, however, this survey has been confined to organizations that appear to be carrying on genuine research into the problems of national, rather than inter-

national, postwar economic reconstruction, although several of the latter have been included.

Postwar Assumptions

Certain more or less common assumptions and objectives for the United States after the war are now taking shape. With few exceptions, a democratic victory is generally and confidently anticipated. The possibility of an Axis victory enters hardly at all into the calculations of American postwar research. The desirability of preserving the private enterprise system as the chief component in the American postwar economy is widely taken for granted by both public and private agencies, although there is some question whether private enterprise, alone and unaided, can create full employment and produce security and abundance for the masses. A common objective among many federal agencies for the postwar era is the maintenance of full employment of our man power and resources, including full use of private plants and equipment. They estimate that the war program will eliminate unemployment and they are budgeting and itemizing output thereafter on a scale calculated to provide jobs for all.

It is also assumed that full employment will raise the national income progressively to the neighborhood of $110 billions and that this level can be maintained in the postwar period by the proper combination of policies. Implicit in these assumptions is the further assumption of group collaboration, the expectation, belied by prewar experience, that wartime unity will carry over into peacetime and that all the rival sectional interests of American life will cooperate fully in the execution of postwar plans. There is also growing recognition of the fact that the problems of war and peace are inseparable, being part of the same social fabric, and that wartime and postwar planning is a continuous and indivisible process. War and peace are usually not declared these days and the conduct of the war will condition the character of postwar problems.

In order to achieve and maintain a fully functioning economy after the war, certain lines of action are indicated both by the depression experience of the 1930's and by the development of contem-

porary economic thought. They are advanced not as alternative proposals, but as complementary measures to be used to prevent a postwar depression. Emphasis upon them varies from agency to agency, but there is general recognition of the belief that, taken together, they furnish a kit of tools to counteract a postwar slump.

Proposed Lines of Action

Chief emphasis is placed by some groups upon the restoration of free private enterprise after the war, on a sort of neo- or public-interest capitalism supplemented by various forms of public aid: subsidies, tax concessions, market guarantees, and other inducements. As described by Lewis L. Lorwin (*Economic Consequences of the Second World War,* p. 107):

> The essence of this neo-capitalism consists in providing private enterprise with a social purpose and in establishing minimum social standards on the basis of which private enterprise is to be conducted. It is a movement to establish a socially responsible system of private enterprise tempered and sustained by public management when and where necessary. Its emphasis is on democratic procedure to achieve social-economic ends, on the organization of productive and marketing activities, on tolerance and cooperation in group relationships, and on reconciliation of individual opportunity with social guidance. It is an effort to build up what may be called an organized and public capitalism which would be in harmony with the principles of political and social democracy.

Others stress financial measures: monetary and credit policies designed to provide the right amount of money, to control its supply and distribution, and increase its velocity; tax reforms; and chiefly the use of fiscal policies to prevent inflation now and deflation after the war—government investment, deficit financing, business cycle budget balancing, and the capital budget.

A third attack proposes to supplement a postwar expansion of new private capital investment with a reserve of public works projects at all the levels of government, planned in advance and held in readiness to help prevent a postwar letdown.

A fourth proposal involves the extension and regional equalization of social services in the areas of health, education, nutrition,

housing, and recreation in order to promote greater equality in levels of living throughout the country and help increase consumer demand for the deferred output of the consumption goods industries.* These related and overlapping measures are the chief weapons in the postwar arsenal of American democracy at home.

The main section of this report summarizes the activities, personnel and publications of the various agencies working in the postwar planning field. The agencies are listed alphabetically. In the case of each the name is given of the officer to whom inquiries about postwar planning should be addressed.

* Cf. George B. Galloway, *Planning for America,* pp. 605–610. See also *Guides for Post-War Planning,* Planning Pamphlet No. 8, National Planning Association, November 1941.

AGENCIES

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT. Roy I. Kimmel, Chairman, Interbureau Committee on Post-War Planning, Washington, D. C.

Activities

The scope of the work being done by this Department in the postwar planning field involves three principal lines of activity:

(1) the conservation and development of physical resources: crop land and pasture, range land, and forest land;
(2) the development of rural facilities and services; and
(3) agricultural-industrial relations.

The burden of the postwar planning job in the areas of physical resources and rural facilities and services is handled largely by the field organizations of the Department's action agencies and the state and local land use planning committees. Postwar agricultural planning consists largely in building up general plans for each state on the basis of subsidiary general plans for smaller units such as counties, watersheds, or "problem areas." The general state plans are then summarized and integrated by the regional committees into general regional plans which, with the state plans, are submitted to the Department in Washington for review by the so-called Interbureau Committee on Post-War Planning. The plans are then returned to the regions with comments and, if necessary, suggestions for revision.

Three working groups have been set up in the Department at Washington corresponding to the three fields of activity mentioned above. The first group is headed by Raymond E. Marsh, Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, and is concerned with the restoration and development of the physical resources upon which agriculture depends through soil conservation, forestry, water development, flood control, and the opening up of new land areas. The second group is headed by Robert A. Walker, Office of Budget and Finance, and is concerned with the development of rural facilities and services such as rural electrification, country roads, freezing plants, food storage facilities, and rural housing, recreational facilities, hospitals, and

sanitation. The third group is under the chairmanship of Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Adviser to the Secretary, and is concerned with the interest of farmers in industrial employment and foreign trade after the war, means of keeping full employment and high industrial production, problems caused by changes in foreign farm output and trade policies, the decentralization of industry, and the distribution of farm products.

Personnel

Postwar planning in the Department of Agriculture is handled under the leadership of an Interbureau Committee on Post-War Planning. The membership of the Committee is as follows:

Roy I. Kimmel, Chairman, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
John Fischer, Vice Chairman, Farm Security Administration
Samuel B. Bledsoe, Office of the Secretary
Howard B. Boyd, Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Harlan Cleveland, Secretary, Farm Security Administration
Mordecai Ezekiel, Office of the Secretary
C. C. Farrington, Commodity Credit Corporation
Philip Glick, Office of the Solicitor
Norman L. Gold, Surplus Marketing Administration
A. S. Hoyt, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Charles E. Kellogg, Bureau of Plant Industry
P. V. Kepner, Extension Service
Henry G. Knight, Bureau of Chemistry and Engineering
Raymond E. Marsh, Forest Service
David Meeker, Office of Agricultural Defense Relations
John R. Mobler, Bureau of Animal Industry
Dillon S. Myer, Soil Conservation Service
O. E. Reed, Bureau of Dairy Industry
Morse Salisbury, Office of Information
Ralph R. Shaw, Library, Department of Agriculture
Harry Slattery, Rural Electrification Administration
Leroy K. Smith, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
Raymond C. Smith, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics

Harold A. Vogel, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Robert A. Walker, Office of Budget and Finance
C. W. Warburton, Farm Credit Administration
Julius T. Wendzel, Office of Land Use Coordination
Leslie A. Wheeler, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations
Bonney Youngblood, Office of Experiment Stations

In order to provide a simple and direct line of communication between the Interbureau Committee and the field, the states have been grouped into nine regions for the purpose of postwar planning. Regional chairmen representing the Coordinating Committee have been designated for each of these regions. They head committees made up of field officials of the action agencies and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, designated by the agencies themselves.

The nine regions and the respective regional chairmen are as follows:

Regions	Chairmen
Northeast Region	W. S. Middaugh, Regional BAE Representative, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.
Appalachian Region	Richard E. McArdle, Director, Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, Asheville, North Carolina.
Southeast Region	Thomas S. Buie, Regional Conservator, Soil Conservation Service, Spartanburg, South Carolina.
Midwest Region	Gladwin E. Young, Regional BAE Representative, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Great Plains Region	Elmer A. Starch, Regional Coordinator, Lincoln, Nebraska.
South Central Region	E. R. Henson, Regional Coordinator, Amarillo, Texas.
Southwest Intermountain Region	Hugh G. Calkins, Regional Conservator, Soil Conservation Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
California-Nevada Region	Laurence I. Hewes, Regional Director, Farm Security Administration, San Francisco, California.
Pacific Northwest Region	Lyle F. Watts, Regional Forester, Forest Service, Portland, Oregon.

Publications

Land Policy Review articles and Departmental memoranda.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN. Esther Cole Franklin, 1634 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Activities

Through its program of study and activity both in the 925 local branches and in the national councils, this Association has manifested considerable interest in planning with respect to educational standards and institutions, child development programs, international policies, the status of women, and other social and economic problems. A member of the national staff is a member of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

In the field of the social studies, in particular, the Association deals with long-range consumer problems, labor problems, social welfare, housing, taxation, and governmental controls over economic enterprise.

At its biennial convention held in Cincinnati in May 1941, members of the Association insistently asked for "some realistic planning for proper economic and social adjustments after the war." Nearly 500 local units have participated in the consumer program; well over 200 have made studies of the welfare services in their communities and have recently raised the question of the relationship between welfare programs already established and the actual needs which may come when the emergency is over. They are particularly eager to secure data which will point the way to establishing greater co-ordination of welfare services within a flexible welfare framework which will permit the extension of these services most needed when the defense effort has achieved its purpose. At the same time, they are asking why we do not now look toward a "smoothing out" of the unevenness of our social services.

More than a hundred study groups of the Association during the past year have concerned themselves with labor problems, and many of them have raised the basic questions about possible safeguards against widespread unemployment when the current defense activity is over.

Scores of branches have been interested in regionalism and regional planning and keep closely in touch with their state and regional planning boards.

In June 1941, a representative of this Association appeared before the House Committee on Labor, expressing Association support for the Voorhis-Wagner bills to set up a Post-Emergency Economic Advisory Commission. The Association has long been committed to support of basic research by federal agencies on national problems and policies for which long-time planning is especially needed.

Personnel

Dr. Kathryn McHale, General Director
Dr. Esther Cole Franklin, Associate in Social Studies

Publications

Quarterly Journal and study guides, manuals, etc.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION: COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROBLEMS RAISED BY WAR CONDITIONS. William E. Masterson, Chairman, Temple University Law School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Activities

This Committee plans, either in co-operation with other groups or independently, to carry on an educational campaign to establish among lawyers and laymen a more quickened consciousness of the permanence and indestructible nature of international law. This quickened consciousness, it hopes, will restore respect for international law and create a universal demand for and faith in a postwar setup which will include the enforcement of such law.

The Committee is ready to enter upon a program of research and study in co-operation with other groups, of legal problems in postwar planning, and of factors and considerations of immediate concern in the development of the present international situation and in postwar conditions. There are suggested below several subjects which might be included in this program of study. This list of subjects is merely suggestive, is by no means exhaustive, and is subject to change after conferences with other groups. These studies might well lead to recommendations and model conventions and national

legislation covering the subjects chosen for study. Naturally, the subjects proposed may have to be changed or added to from time to time as changed conditions and new factors appear on the international scene. This Committee has proposed the following subjects as some of those that might be profitably studied for the purposes stated:

(1). The setting up of appropriate claims conventions and procedure for international arbitration, such as Mixed Arbitral Tribunals.
(2). The legal status of decrees of governments in exile and of courts of dominated countries acting under pressure of the Axis powers.
(3). New laws and regulations relating to enemy aliens and their property; the status of aliens and their property under existing laws.
(4). Revisions of nationality laws.
(5). International civil procedure and practice, such as the enforcement of foreign judgments.
(6). International penal law and procedure.
(7). Comparative social and industrial legislation.
(8). Exploitation of seas for fisheries, etc.; international waterways; the law of marginal seas as affected by the practices of belligerents during the present war.
(9). Double taxation.
(10). The international law of transportation and communications.
(11). The legal status of black lists and navicerts.
(12). The administration of the recently acquired war bases by the United States, to be considered particularly from the constitutional angle.
(13). Re-examination of the immunity of diplomatic and consular representatives in the light of discoveries that certain embassies, legations, and consulates have become nerve centers of propaganda, espionage, and sabotage. The closure of the German and Italian consulates in the United States.
(14). "Non-belligerency" as a substitute for old conceptions of neutrality.
(15). The seizure of French and Finnish vessels under the so-called right of angary.
(16). Clarification of the rules and orders applicable to the Panama Canal.
(17). Intervention by way of propaganda—fifth column activities.
(18). The type of judicial organization which will be necessary in the postwar world.
(19). Executive agencies for the administration of international law and the execution of judicial decrees.

(20). The Atlantic Charter.

Personnel

William E. Masterson, Chairman, Committee on International Legal Problems Raised by War Conditions

Publications

Articles and reports in the *Journal* of the Association.

AMERICAN BUSINESS CONGRESS, *see* Post-War Economic Planning Committee.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES. Edward Mead Earle, Chairman, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

Activities

This Committee was set up by the Rockefeller Foundation to serve as a clearing house for studies in the international field. It issued an annotated bibliography on *Peace Aims and Post-War Reconstruction* by Fawn M. Brodie (February 1941), and *Notes on Studies Currently Under Way in the Field of International Relations* (April 1941). This latter lists studies in progress and is confined largely to research projects and related scholarly activities which are under institutional auspices, which have a direct bearing on the contemporary world situation, and which are not confidential in character. The studies listed are almost entirely in the field of post-war international reconstruction.

Under the auspices of the American Committee for International Studies, a private international conference on North Atlantic relations was held at Prouts Neck, Maine, September 4–9, 1941. Some fifty members—British, Canadian, American, and European—participated in a six-day discussion of the wartime co-operation of the United States, the British Commonwealth and its allies, with particular reference to its implications for the immediate postwar period. A number of mimeographed documents prepared especially for this meeting are available for limited distribution at the offices of the American Committee in Princeton. A report of the proceedings will eventually be published and will also contain selections from these documents.

American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations

Personnel

Edward Mead Earle, Chairman
William W. Lockwood, Secretary

Publications

Bibliographies, notes, and memoranda (mimeographed).

AMERICAN COUNCIL, INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS, *see* International Economic Research Bearing on Domestic Problems.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Boris Shishkin, Economist, AF of L Building, Washington, D. C.

Activities

In an article in the *American Federationist* for March 1941, entitled "After the Emergency—What Then?" the American Federation of Labor outlines the "problem of the aftermath." While the demands of defense must be given foremost consideration today, provision for the post-emergency readjustment must be made with equal care.

The AF of L has endorsed the proposal of Senator Wagner and Representative Voorhis to establish a Post-Emergency Economic Advisory Commission and suggests a series of measures to avert mass unemployment and economic collapse at the end of the emergency. These include incentive taxation, a shift from heavy industries to consumer goods industries, public works, a post-emergency housing program, factory allocation with a view to its maximum peacetime utilization, co-ordination of labor supply, careful planning of the post-emergency relief problem, revision of the social security program, and active participation by the United States in the economic reconstruction of the postwar world.

On August 9, 1941, the Executive Council of the Federation issued a statement warning of a dangerous post-emergency crisis unless plans are made now for the transition from war to peace.

In connection with the problems relating to the allocation of plant sites and defense contract distribution, AF of L representatives on labor advisory committees of the War Production Board are under

uniform instructions to request special consideration of the postwar utilization of plants, machinery, and equipment.

Personnel

Boris Shishkin, AF of L economist, has been asked by President Green to undertake a study of postwar problems from the labor standpoint. He expects to have it ready for submission to the Executive Council in April 1942.

Publications

American Federationist (monthly).

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE: RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON PEACE AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS. Max Gottschalk, Director, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Activities

The purpose of the Institute is to ascertain, integrate, and publish those facts that will promote a better understanding of the situation of the Jews and to provide a reliable basis for future efforts in the field of postwar reconstruction and rehabilitation.

These efforts tend in three directions:

(1). To secure civic, political, and economic equality for Jews.
(2). To secure such rights as are essential to their free development as a religious, cultural, or linguistic minority in many parts of Europe.
(3). To reassert the rights of Jews in Palestine.

The work of the Institute is divided in three sections:

(1). Political, economic, legal, and social questions.
(2). Problems of migration and colonization.
(3). Problems of relief and reconstruction.

The program of study of Section 1 includes:

(1). A survey of the situation of the Jews in the Nazi-invaded countries in order to evaluate the changes and transformations in the life of the Jews in both their internal and external relations.
(2). A study of the shifting international scene and the constant realignment of political, economic, social, and cultural forces in the world.
(3). Analysis of the various plans and proposals for postwar reconstruc-

tion in order to ascertain the extent to which they would relieve the problems of vital concern to Jews or provide a framework within which Jewish questions may be solved.

(4). An investigation of specific problems relating to the political, economic, religious, social, and cultural life of Jews.

The program of study of Section 2 includes:

(1). A survey of the countries of potential migration of Jews.
(2). A study of political, economic, financial, and legal questions involved in migration and colonization.
(3). Examination of past experiences as a guide for the future.

The program of Section 3 includes:

(1). Investigation of relief problems on the basis of current and potential needs of the Jewish communities.
(2). Investigation of the possibilities of co-ordinating relief measures predicated on long-range constructive purposes.
(3). Survey of various relief programs of national and international bodies.
(4). Investigation of the problems of the economic and social integration of the Jewish population in those countries where the problems are most acute.

The present policy of the Institute is to publish that material which has an educational value and which is more or less definitive. Otherwise, the studies are filed for future reference for those who will represent the Jews in postwar deliberations and is also accessible to the interested public.

Personnel

Morris R. Cohen, Chairman, Committee on Peace Studies
Solomon Lowenstein, Vice Chairman
Moses Moskowitz, Secretary
Max Gottschalk, Director, Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems

Publications

Studies completed:

The New Order in Poland
The Protectorate of Bohemia Moravia
Germany's New Order

Jewish Adjustment to Agriculture and Other Pioneer Tasks in Palestine

Surveys of countries of potential immigration and colonization:

Angola
Australia
British Guiana
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Madagascar

Studies under way:

The Judicial Settlement of Claims for Jews for Compensation and Restoration of Rights

Legal, Financial, and Technical Questions Involved in Organized Migration Movements (being prepared by the ILO)

Migration as an Aspect of Post-War Reconstruction

New Plans for Organized Migration and Colonization by Private Companies or Governments

Attempts to Regulate Jewish Migrations in the 19th and 20th Centuries

Scheduled studies:

Attitudes of the Middle Class and International Capital in Relation to Jews

Status of Palestine—Jewish-Arab relations in Palestine and surrounding lands. Effects of the war on the mandate and status of Palestine

Potential Migrants: Their Distribution, Background and Qualifications

Immigration Policies, Laws, and Administrative Practices in Countries of Potential Immigration

The relief problem in the past and the likely requirements after the present war; general relief in relation to the Jews

AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE. William Draper Lewis, Director, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Activities

The American Law Institute, well known for its monumental

work on the restatement of our common law, has decided to attempt to produce a draft of a model International Bill of Rights for public education and for possible use in the peace settlement or postwar arrangements because it believes that the recognition of the minimum protection of the individual from arbitrary governmental action is essential if the peace established is to have a reasonable chance of permanency. As the Institute sees it, postwar problems fall into three groups: economic problems, the problems of postwar international organization, and those that relate to the protection of the individual against arbitrary action by the state.

It feels that the next essential step in the progressive development of democracy is the recognition that there can be expressed basic concepts of the rights of the individual (subject of course to growth and modification in the future) which each nation should recognize and maintain irrespective of the form of its government, whether republican, monarchial, or totalitarian.

In this task the Institute recognizes that the group which will develop the preliminary draft of an International Bill of Rights, as well as the larger group which will be called on to make criticisms and suggestions, must not only be composed of lawyers and of representatives of work in the political sciences and history, but also of those whose cultural background has been that of western continental Europe and Latin America. It is to be a model Bill of Rights not merely for the United States, but a draft which to be useful should be acceptable in content and expression to those of democratic instincts whose education has been in other than the common law and the constitutional systems of the English-speaking peoples.

The plan of work which the Institute expects to follow consists of the following steps:

(1) the preparation of a first draft of an International Bill of Rights together with informational, explanatory, and supporting material;
(2) the submission of the first draft to a numerous and widely dispersed group of consultants for their criticisms and suggestions;
(3) the preparation of a second draft by the group of advisers enlarged by the addition of a selected number of the group of consultants;
(4) the submission of the second draft to the Council of the Institute for discussion and, if necessary, amendment;

(5) the submission by the Council of the draft as approved by them to a meeting of members of the Institute for discussion and final action.

Personnel

William Draper Lewis, Director

Publications

Restatement of the laws, with state annotations
Code of Criminal Procedure

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Carleton B. Joeckel, Chairman, Committee on Post-War Planning, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Activities

The American Library Association has appointed a Committee on Post-War Planning to consider the problems and implications of the postwar period for libraries and librarians. The Committee is co-operating with the National Resources Planning Board, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Office of Education, the Public Work Reserve, and other federal planning agencies in the collection of statistics for a nation-wide inventory of public library resources. This inventory, it is hoped, will provide the basis for the formulation of a comprehensive plan for the development of public library service throughout the nation. Later the Committee expects to give consideration to plans for the development of libraries in institutions of higher education, school libraries, and co-operation among research libraries.

Personnel

Carleton B. Joeckel, Chairman, Professor of Library Science, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago
William H. Carlson, Librarian, University of Arizona Library, Tucson, Arizona
Mrs. Mary Peacock Douglas, Director, School Libraries, State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, North Carolina
Carl Vitz, Librarian, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Amy Winslow, Librarian, Cuyahoga County Library, Cleveland, Ohio

Publications

The Booklist (monthly).

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, *see* International Economic Research Bearing on Domestic Problems.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS. Walter H. Blucher, Executive Director, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Activities

This Society, composed of 800 members of the boards and staffs of public planning agencies at all levels of government, is concerned that the principles of community planning shall be effectively applied both to the immediate national defense program and to the ultimate problems of readjustment. Its interests range beyond community planning, as its members come from national, state, regional, and county planning agencies both in this country and abroad. It held a conference on planning problems, defense, and urban rehabilitation in Chicago, February 13–14, 1941, and has issued a memorandum to its members on "National Defense and Community Planning." It will hold another conference on defense and postwar planning early in 1942.

Many communities have master plans for their physical development. The Society recommends the establishment of close liaison between defense and planning authorities at regional, state, and local levels so that all major defense projects may be selected, located, built, and operated with an eye not only to the requirements of the defense program, but also in a manner consistent with the master plans and principles of long-term community planning for housing, transportation, public utilities, subdivision design, regional development, municipal finance, and the like. It urges local planning agencies, meanwhile, to study the problems which their communities will face when the emergency has passed, including a determination of the probable use and level of activity of the defense plant in normal times, and the changes in the community which are to be expected in the transition from emergency to normal activities.

These problems of postwar readjustment at the local level are being studied by regional, state, and local planning boards throughout the nation. (*See,* for example, the report of the National Resources Planning Board, *Development of Resources and Stabiliza-*

tion of Employment in the United States, Part II, Regional Development Plans, January 1941.)

Personnel

Walter H. Blucher, Executive Director

Publications

Monthly News Letter and Proceedings of annual conference.

AMERICAN YOUTH COMMISSION. Paul David, Associate Director, 744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Activities

Since 1935, this Commission has been studying and reporting on youth problems and programs, being concerned with the present and future place of youth in American life. The Commission has now completed its general report which was published in January 1942 by the American Council on Education under the title *Youth and the Future.* In this report the Commission sets forth a postwar program in regard to youth—"a program based on the experience of the past, adjusted to the harsh realities of the present, and adequate to the foreseeable needs of the future."

This report includes a discussion of American economic reconstruction, placing the youth problem in its national and world setting. A major chapter considers full employment as a youth problem, foreign trade as a factor in full employment, domestic obstacles to full employment, the question whether a private enterprise system can be controlled, and the place of public work. The Commission endorses a program of concerted industrial expansion as an objective. The main body of the Commission's report is divided into four parts:

Part One deals with employment opportunities for youth, including youth work programs;
Part Two with other basic youth problems;
Part Three with responsibility for action for youth at the local, state, and national levels; and
Part Four is a philosophic discussion of the place of youth in the modern world.

Personnel

Owen D. Young, Chairman
Floyd Reeves, Director
Paul David, Associate Director

Publications

Bulletins and reports.

ARMY INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE. Major Edward Gluck, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Activities

The problems of postwar economic readjustment were assigned by the Army Industrial College during its 1939–1940 course to a committee of four officers for study and report. They submitted a sixty-page report on May 28, 1940, which dealt with general considerations, problems of economic readjustment, considerations underlying a solution of these problems, a proposed solution, and conclusions and recommendations.

The conclusions and recommendations which the committee reached after its study were:

(1). That a major war will produce widespread dislocations in all aspects of our social, economic, and political life.
(2). That the general aim of postwar readjustment should be the establishment of an advanced and improved economy instead of merely the re-establishment of the prewar order.
(3). That the solution of the problems of postwar economic readjustment will require the co-ordinated and determined efforts of both government and private industry.
(4). That the public has the right to look to the federal government for leadership toward postwar readjustment.
(5). That changes in the economic structure caused by the war must be continuously studied and analyzed throughout the war period.
(6). That the government agency charged with the task of planning for postwar economic readjustment should be an independent agency created for this specific purpose.
(7). That the execution of government sponsored measures concerning postwar readjustment should be performed by the existing agencies of government.
(8). That at the beginning of a war an advisory agency directly under the

Chief Executive be created to study and make recommendations concerning all problems arising as a result of the war which will affect postwar economic readjustment.

The problem of postwar readjustment was again assigned by the Army Industrial College during its short course, October–December 1941, to a committee of seventeen officers whose report was made on December 20, 1941. The report included an introduction to the problem and sections on the background of postwar readjustment after World War I, current postwar planning activities of existing federal agencies, the effects of industrial mobilization on postwar readjustment, the role of various factors of production, the influence of related controls, conclusions and recommendations.

Personnel

Major Edward Gluck and a group of officers.

Publications

Course outlines and class reports, mimeographed; not generally available.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS, BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS, *see* Transportation Agencies.

ASSOCIATION OF RESERVE CITY BANKERS. Joseph J. Schroeder, Secretary, 105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Activities

The Financial Research Program of the National Bureau of Economic Research, an intensive re-examination of basic problems of banking and finance, has been in active operation for four years. Supervised by the National Bureau and carried on with the co-operation of many public and private agencies, it was initiated in 1937 at the suggestion of the Association of Reserve City Bankers, and has been characterized by a high degree of adaptability to changing conditions. In accordance with this concept of flexibility, plans for further research are now being focussed on immediate problems of national defense and on problems of postwar readjustment. At present the Association is considering the following areas for research under this Program:

1. The impact of the war on bank lending activities;
2. The impact of the war on the financial structure of business enterprise;
3. The impact of the war on bank investment portfolios;
4. The place of equity financing in the defense program and in postwar capital problems;
5. The problems of private international investment in the postwar period;
6. The development and place of selective credit control in current and postwar central banking policy.

Personnel

Benjamin H. Beckhart, Secretary of the Board of Trustees

Publications

See National Bureau of Economic Research.

AUTOMOTIVE, TRANSPORTATION, AND FARM EQUIPMENT BRANCH, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, *see* Transportation Agencies.

BELGIAN COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF POST-WAR PROBLEMS, *see* International Economic Research Bearing on Domestic Problems.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE. Milo Perkins, Washington, D. C.

Activities

This Board was established by executive order on July 30, 1941, "for the purpose of developing and co-ordinating policies, plans, and programs designed to protect and strengthen the international economic relations of the United States in the interest of national defense." One of its assigned functions is to "make investigations and advise the President on the relationship of economic defense measures to postwar economic reconstruction and on the steps to be taken to protect the trade position of the United States and to expedite the establishment of sound, peacetime international economic relationships."

The Board has become the central agency in the federal government for economic warfare and, temporarily, for postwar planning in the international field. When this was written, the Board

had not yet formulated any specific research projects with a view to the postwar world, being preoccupied with the strengthening and intensification of its economic warfare program. To this end it had extended its membership to include representatives of seventeen federal agencies and had reorganized its personnel into four regional divisions as follows: European and African Division, Far Eastern Division, British Empire Division, and the American Hemisphere Division. It had also effected (November 22) a merger of its personnel engaged in Hemisphere matters with the personnel of the Commercial and Financial Division of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the combined personnel making the American Hemisphere Division of the Board under the direction of Carl B. Spaeth, Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The Board also entered into arrangements with the Department of Commerce (December 9) and the United States Tariff Commission (December 12) whereby the expert research facilities of these agencies were placed at the disposal of the Board for the duration of the war.

Personnel

Vice President Henry A. Wallace is Chairman of the Board and Milo Perkins is Executive Director. Its Division Chiefs are:

European	Morris S. Rosenthal
Far Eastern	Charles B. Rayner
British Empire	William T. Stone
American Hemisphere	Carl B. Spaeth

Winfield Riefler and Lewis Lorwin have been serving as consultants to the Board on postwar problems.

Under the leadership of Milo Perkins, the Board is guided by the philosophy that economic warfare and postwar planning in the international field are inseparable parts of the same continuous process and that it is not possible to detach postwar planning from the current consideration of wartime problems. For example, lend-lease terms and the application of export controls are examined with an eye to their long-run implications for the world after the war.

Publications

None.

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH. Truman C. Bigham, Secretary, DuPont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

Activities

This Board was established by the Transportation Act of 1940 to investigate (1) the relative economy and fitness of carriers by railroad, motor carriers, and water carriers for transportation service, with the view of determining the service for which each type of carrier is fitted; the methods by which each type can be developed to provide an adequate national transportation system; (2) the extent of public aids to the carriers; (3) the extent to which taxes are imposed upon them; and (4) other matters in the Board's discretion. While not focussed directly on the postwar period, the functions of the Board have long-range implications for national transportation policy.

Personnel

Board Members:
Nelson Lee Smith, Chairman
Robert E. Webb, Vice Chairman
Cyril E. Childe
General Counsel:
Talcott M. Banks
Secretary in charge of research:
Truman C. Bigham
Directors of research projects:
Burton N. Behling
Arthur M. Stephens
Ronald B. Welch
James C. Nelson

Publications

Plans for publication are indefinite, but the Board expects to issue one or more preliminary reports before September 18, 1942.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET. Harold Smith, Director, Washington, D. C.

Activities

The Fiscal Division of the Bureau keeps the Director of the Budget currently informed on the postwar activities of federal agen-

cies. It also studies the potential effects of current fiscal policies on the postwar economy of the United States. It is not engaged, however, in any direct planning of postwar fiscal policies since such studies are being made in other governmental agencies. In its fiscal planning this Division is guided by the principle stated by President Roosevelt in his budget message to Congress on January 3, 1941, when he said:

> The fiscal policy outlined here would be in accord with our objective of financing the defense program in an equitable manner, facilitating full use of our national resources, and avoiding inflationary policies which would aggravate the problems of post-defense adjustment.

Personnel

The professional personnel of this Division includes G. Weldon Jones, Chief; Gerhard Colm, Herman Loeffler, and Gardiner C. Means.

Publications

None.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, *see* Labor Department.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL. Walter White, Assistant to the Chairman, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Activities

The Business Advisory Council has formed a Committee on Economic Policy consisting of businessmen and several economists. This Committee meets periodically to discuss current as well as long-range aspects of the impact of defense spending, priorities, taxation, fiscal policies, inflationary tendencies, etc., on our economy. On occasions, government economists from the various agencies working on this subject are invited to the meetings to provide for an exchange of views. A particularly close contact is maintained with Department of Commerce officials who are concerned with economic studies of this character. Especial emphasis is placed upon "the part which private enterprise can play in absorbing employment displaced by a decline in defense expenditures." The Committee renders no formal reports except to the Council members and to the Secretary of Commerce.

Personnel

The officers of the Council are: Honorable Jesse H. Jones, Ex Officio General Chairman; W. L. Batt, Chairman; M. B. Folsom, Vice Chairman; Clarence Francis, Vice Chairman; Nicholas H. Noyes, Vice Chairman; J. T. Trippe, Vice Chairman; Walter White, Assistant to the Chairman; and N. T. Bartlett, Secretary.

The Council's Executive Committee includes: W. L. Batt, John D. Biggers, W. L. Clayton, R. R. Deupree, Gano Dunn, M. B. Folsom, Clarence Francis, James W. Hook, Arthur Kudner, D. M. Nelson, Nicholas H. Noyes, George A. Sloan, Blackwell Smith, J. T. Trippe, and Sidney J. Weinberg.

The members of its Committee on Economic Policy are: M. B. Folsom, Chairman; Ralph E. Flanders, Thomas S. Holden, Charles R. Hook, Nicholas H. Noyes, Philip D. Reed, George A. Sloan, Blackwell Smith, J. Douglas Brown, H. G. Moulton, and C. A. Sienkiewicz.

Publications

None.

CAMPAIGN FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT. William B. Lloyd, Jr., 166 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Activities

Launched in 1937, the Campaign is interested in promoting legislative action leading toward a democratic, nonmilitary, and all-inclusive world federation. It is also concerned with research on federalism as applied to international organization.

Personnel

Lola Maverick Lloyd, International Chairman
Rosika Schwimmer, International Co-Chairman
William B. Lloyd, Jr., American Director
Frances Bird, Treasurer

Publications

"Chaos, War, or a New World Order," 6 pp.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. George A. Finch, Secretary, 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Activities

The numerous studies conducted by the three divisions of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace are largely historical and international in character. Hence, many lie outside the scope of this survey. Nevertheless, its publications provide rich background material for an understanding of international postwar problems, particularly those of the Division of Economics and History on the Economic and Social History of the World War, the Paris Peace Conference, and the series of studies on Canadian-American relations and on Mexican-American relations. These studies aim to promote a better understanding of the relationships of the United States with its neighbors to the north and south as an aid to the improvement of these relations in the postwar world.

Two other current activities of the Endowment pertain directly to the postwar period. First, it is continuing to collaborate with the International Chamber of Commerce through their Joint Committee for Economic Reconstruction, appointed in 1935 to study the economic problems of international relations, under the chairmanship of Thomas J. Watson. This collaboration resulted in the publication in 1936 of two volumes of memoranda by seventeen leading economists from different countries, dealing with the improvement of commercial relations between nations, problems of monetary stabilization, and international economic reconstruction. In accordance with the plan of work adopted by the Committee at a meeting at The Hague on March 8, 1940, the work of the American Section is directed to the needs of the national economy of the United States. The American Section now has under consideration reports made to it by its economic advisers: J. B. Condliffe and J. A. Brown.

Second, with a view to ascertaining what work is being done on the legal aspects of postwar problems and to the possibility of conducting some additional studies of the legal problems involved in the peace settlement, the Division of International Law of the Endowment held a conference of legal experts in Atlantic City, February 28—March 1, 1942. At this conference summaries of work in progress or projected were presented by representatives of various organizations, legal problems which will probably need to be faced

in connection with the termination of the war and the immediate postwar period were listed and analyzed, and methods of procedure in exploring these problems were discussed.

Personnel

George A. Finch, Secretary
Nicholas Murray Butler, Director, Division of Intercourse and Education
Philip C. Jessup, Director, Division of International Law
James T. Shotwell, Director, Division of Economics and History
Thomas J. Watson, Chairman, Committee for Economic Reconstruction

Publications

The pertinent publications of the Endowment are too numerous to list here. For a list of them, *see* its *Summary of Organization and Work, 1911–1941,* pp. 73–114.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. John MacMahon, President, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Activities

This Association is making studies of inter-American action—political and economic—for world rehabilitation in the transition period immediately after the war, and for permanent reconstruction in the long run. It functions through a series of committees and has published two pamphlets to date relevant to postwar problems.

Personnel

John MacMahon, President
R. A. McGowan, Secretary

Publications

"America's Peace Aims," 1941, 48 pp. Pamphlet No. 28.
"The World Society," 1941, 48 pp. Pamphlet No. 29.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY, *see* Transportation Agencies.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT. Amos E. Taylor, Division of International Economy; Arthur R. Upgren, Division of National

Economy; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Activities

Under the 1941 reorganization of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, two new policy units were created: one on International Economics, the other on National Economics. These units are physically situated in the Divisions of International, and of National Economy, respectively, and are functionally autonomous.

The International Economics Unit is making a postwar study of the international financial position of the United States in terms of balance of payments, not by calendar years but by cyclical periods. This Unit is also engaged in a series of special studies relating to the foreign trade and investments of the United States under various sets of assumed postwar conditions.

In accordance with an arrangement announced on December 9, 1941, the Department of Commerce has placed its information and personnel facilities in the international field at the disposal of the Board of Economic Warfare. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is now contributing a major share of its efforts in the international field to the work of the Board by providing expert informational and advisory services. This means that the economic warfare program and postwar international planning will center henceforth in the Board.

The National Economics Unit was established August 1, 1941. It aims to dovetail its postwar studies with those of other government agencies, to select projects on which the working co-operation of business can be secured, and to stimulate maximum participation by the business community in tackling postwar problems. This Unit has five study projects on its postwar agenda: (1) A study of the conditions necessary for the maintenance of a high level of private investment in the postwar period. This involves a review and evaluation of the position of consumer demand and producers' plant available for the satisfaction of such demand. (2) A study of the effects of deferment of civilian demand. This involves a survey of available postwar stocks of consumers durable goods and of the financial reserves of consumers as they may accrue during the war,

as well as the problem of timing deferred expenditures and their relation to the maintenance of incomes. (3) A study of the private capital expenditures for plant restoration and expansion that may be expected after the war. (4) Co-operation with business in planning and developing a private works reserve as a stabilizing factor in the initial postwar period. (5) A study of the international implications of domestic programs to secure high output after the war, showing the international balance of payments position of the United States and foreign countries and including a study of the desirable conditions for the resumption of foreign lending.

Personnel

International Economics Unit: Amos E. Taylor, Walton Butterworth, Louis Domeratsky, James C. Corliss, Henry Chalmers, J. P. Young, Samuel P. Hayes, Jr., Harold Jones.

National Economics Unit: Arthur R. Upgren, J. A. McCullough, R. M. Bissell, Jr.

Publications

Departmental reports and memoranda.

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE. James T. Shotwell, Chairman, 8 West 40th Street, New York.

Activities

This Commission was created at the beginning of the war in Europe, with James T. Shotwell as Chairman, and Clark M. Eichelberger as Director. It is a study group, composed of around a hundred persons, experts in their respective fields. "Its purpose is to study the reorganization of the world for peace, in preparation for the vast work of reconstruction which will face the world upon termination of this conflict." The Commission seeks to be a clearing house for groups working in the field of postwar international organization, and desires to exchange materials with such groups. It distributes its materials as widely as it can, some free, some at a cost.

Personnel

James T. Shotwell, Chairman; William A. Neilson, Chairman, Executive Committee; Clark M. Eichelberger, Director.

Studies Committee: Clyde Eagleton, Chairman, Carter Goodrich,

Malcolm Davis, Benjamin Gerig, Harry D. Gideonse, William Maddox, Walter R. Sharp, Quincy Wright.

Publications

Its publications are of various types.

I. Reports adopted by the Commission.

1. A *Preliminary Report,* which is an interim statement of fundamental principles and general objectives to serve as a guide for further work (printed separately, and together with several hundred pages of accompanying papers in *International Conciliation,* No. 369, April 1940).

2. Comment on the Eight Point Declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill (December 1941).

3. *Second Report,* dealing with the armistice period. Printed separately February 1942, and to appear with accompanying documents in the April 1942 issue of *International Conciliation.*

II. Radio Broadcasts.

These include a series delivered in 1940, entitled "Which Way to Lasting Peace?" and various others. Others will follow.

III. A Monthly Bulletin.

This is a short mimeographed issue, containing documents from various sources concerning postwar reconstruction; news concerning work in this field by other organizations; and bibliography.

IV. Various smaller issues and leaflets, including study courses in connection with the publications of the Commission, for the use of study groups.

On June 7, 1941, the Commission made public a seven-point program of general aims or guiding principles for the consideration of the American people. "We believe," they said, "that the United States should be prepared to assist from our abundant resources in meeting the postwar emergencies of starvation and disorder and in restarting the wheels of peaceful industry everywhere. These efforts should be planned as part of the whole program of reconstruction and should lead into the permanent organization of peace."

As its next work, the Commission plans to study the United Nations and the possibilities of its development into a permanent world order.

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL MORALE. Arthur Upham Pope, Chairman, 51 East 42d Street, New York.

Activities

The Committee for National Morale, a voluntary, nonprofit organization, was formed in July 1940. It believes that morale represents a decisive force in human affairs which needs to be thoroughly understood and intelligently utilized for the national safety and welfare.

The Committee undertakes: (1) fact finding and research on the major problems of morale, and publication of the results for both the specialist and the general public; (2) the formulation of controlling principles of morale in every kind of situation; (3) the planning and promotion of practical measures to protect and enhance the country's morale in all groups and in every typical activity.

Personnel

Arthur Upham Pope, Chairman
Gifford Pinchot, Vice Chairman
Alfred E. Cohn, Vice Chairman
Frank Kingdon, Vice Chairman
Herbert Bayard Swope, Vice Chairman
Gregory Bateson, Secretary
Floyd L. Ruch, Treasurer
Victor H. Lawn, Executive Secretary

Fourteen subcommittees composed of some eighty outstanding specialists have been organized in the fields of psychology, psychiatry, medicine, military science and history, opinion and attitude testing, education and history, radio and motion pictures, journalism and public opinion, social science, foreign affairs, national economy, industrial relations, civic agencies, art and music.

Publications

"German Psychological Warfare: Survey and Bibliography."

COMMITTEE ON WORLD ORGANIZATION. John R. Van de Water, Secretary, 84 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Activities

This is a recently organized citizen group with headquarters at 84 East Randolph Street, Chicago. The purpose of the organization is "to secure popular support for American participation in building a peaceful and stable postwar world; to demonstrate that we must think and plan now if we are to be ready for constructive action when the opportunity arises; and to achieve a unity of all people on these two points, regardless of their present feelings on America's stand in the war."

Personnel

Carleton Washburne, Chairman
John R. Van de Water, Executive Secretary
Anita McCormick Blaine
Geraldine Brown Gilkey
Walter H. C. Laves
Eleanor Blaine Lawrence
William B. Lloyd, Jr.
Herbert W. Smith
Perry Dunlap Smith
Quincy Wright

Publications

None.

CORPS OF ARMY ENGINEERS, *see* Transportation Agencies.

COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY. Ernest Angell, President, 11 West 42d Street, New York.

Activities

The Council for Democracy is not primarily a research agency, but an educational organization which, like many others organized in recent months, is dedicated to the propagation of an American faith in democracy. It is seeking to do this in a variety of ways: in a guidebook for local activities, by conducting a test project in a Massachusetts community, by written memoranda, by furnishing clip-

sheets to the press, in a "Letter About America," by magazine articles, newspaper editorials, organization programs, etc. It acts as a clearing house and headquarters staff for all kinds of work in the realization and promotion of practical democracy.

Personnel

Raymond Gram Swing, Chairman of the Council; C. D. Jackson, Chairman of the Board; Ernest Angell, President; C. J. Friedrich, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Percy S. Brown, Treasurer; Evans Clark, Secretary. The Council is supported by grants from foundations and private contributions.

Publications

Guidebook, memoranda, clipsheets, magazine articles, pamphlets, circulars. The Council is contemplating the preparation of a popular booklet reviewing the development of American thought on postwar problems and policies.

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC. Percy W. Bidwell, Director of Studies, 45 East 65th Street, New York.

Activities

The Council on Foreign Relations is conducting three parallel studies of postwar reconstruction problems from the point of view of the foreign policy of the United States. A group of Council members under the chairmanship of President Shuster of Hunter College is engaged in the study of United States interests in European reconstruction. Assuming the defeat of Germany, this inquiry aims at determining what type of political and economic organization of Europe, and what relationship between Europe and other parts of the world, would afford the best prospects for a durable peace. The group is particularly concerned with the relations of the United States to the new Europe. Professor Mose L. Harvey of the Department of History, Emory University, is acting as rapporteur of this group.

A second group, with Mr. Creswell Micou of the firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle as chairman, has taken South America as its field. In a series of meetings it is discussing recent political de-

velopments in that area with particular consideration to nationalistic movements and their meaning for United States policy. The group's studies are designed to throw light on these questions: What part may we expect the various South American countries to play in the postwar setup? How far are our policies toward South America, particularly trade and financial measures, designed to promote fruitful international relations in the postwar world? Dr. John C. Campbell, formerly instructor of political science in the University of Louisville, is the rapporteur of this group. He and Professor Harvey, under Rockefeller Research Fellowships at the Council, are undertaking individual research projects on postwar problems in Latin America and Europe, respectively.

The bases of a permanent peace in the Far East is the subject studied by a third group of Council members, with Professor George H. Blakeslee of Clark University as chairman and Professor Hugh Borton of Columbia University as rapporteur. Assuming the military defeat of Japan by the United States and its allies, the group is devoting its studies largely to the position of Japan in the postwar world.

Personnel

See above.

Publications

The role of air transport in postwar international relations is one of the major subjects considered in a book entitled *International Air Transport* by Oliver J. Lissitzyn to be published shortly by the Council. Mr. Lissitzyn began his studies on air transport while holding a Research Fellowship at the Council and acting as rapporteur of a study group of Council members particularly interested in his field of study.

ECONOMIC POLICIES COUNCIL. Harold M. Dudley, Secretary-Treasurer, 306 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Activities

Economic Policies Council is a new organization incorporated primarily to serve as a clearing house and co-operative center for all agencies working in behalf of free enterprise through postwar planning.

The following objectives are proposed:

1. Encourage basic industrial and professional groups to establish for themselves postwar planning agencies.
2. Plan for full employment and high national income following the war through active use of the principles of free enterprise.
3. Use every existing agency of industry and government to make necessary additional inventory of equipment, capital resources, man power, work projects, and skills which may yield full nondefense employment and high productivity after the present emergency has passed.
4. Plan to demobilize the military and industrial units of the military program only as they can be absorbed on nondefense levels, thus avoiding drastic shifts in labor and industry.
5. Seek full co-operation of all agencies of government through appropriate legislation and appropriations necessary to make an effective transition from defense to nondefense productivity.
6. Stimulate and encourage research, engineering, educational, and publicity activities of all agencies seeking these objectives.
7. Co-ordinate these activities in the areas common to all of them so as to avoid needless waste of effort and to assure a complete industrial planning program.

The Economic Policies Council is now making preliminary surveys of national leadership in the fields of agriculture, industry, manufacturing, labor relations, finance, insurance, transportation, communication, foreign relations, health, hospitalization, consumers relations, employment, engineering, industrial research, etc. for the purpose of recruiting a National Advisory Council. The work of the Council is to recruit men, money, and popular support for postwar planning in these areas through regional, state, and local organization.

Dr. Harold M. Dudley, Washington, D. C., is conducting the preliminary activities of the Council looking to the establishment of a permanent body of leadership which will then be responsible for policy and procedure. Suggestions are cordially invited.

Personnel

The directors are Adrian Wychgel and Henry Offerman of New York City, Leonard W. Trester of Omaha, Roland L. Eaton of Philadelphia, Ruth Zillefrow and Harold M. Dudley of Washington, D. C.

Publications

"Truth or Consequences," 2 pages, mimeographed.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES—COMMISSION TO STUDY THE BASES OF A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE. John Foster Dulles, Chairman, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Activities

This Commission was instituted by the Federal Council of Churches:

(1) to clarify the mind of our churches regarding the moral, political, and economic foundations of an enduring peace;
(2) to prepare the American people for assuming their appropriate responsibility for the establishment of such a peace;
(3) to maintain contacts with the Study Department of the World Council of Churches; and
(4) to consider the feasibility of assembling representative gatherings of Christian leaders to mobilize sentiment to bring about a Christian peace.

Personnel

It is composed of representatives of various religious organizations. John Foster Dulles is Chairman.

Publications

Its first act was to publish a handbook in April 1941, containing the principles of a just and durable peace recommended by responsible Christian leaders, and a short résumé of ten concrete proposals for a new world order. These materials were published for study and discussion by Christian groups.

Its second step was to publish a Memorandum in May 1941, embodying the preliminary views on certain basic questions of its Committee of Direction. This Memorandum stresses the economic interdependence of the modern world and the economic foundations of major world maladjustments. It proposes that Congress should not take any action affecting the international movement of men, money, or materials that might injure other nations, without first considering the effects of such action upon people elsewhere.

Thus the Commission is taking the religious approach to world peace. It has no further publications in view, but was planning to

organize a series of study groups and regional conferences in the fall of 1941.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION. Earle S. Draper, Assistant Administrator, Washington, D. C.

Activities

The Federal Housing Administration has released "A Handbook on Urban Redevelopment for Cities in the United States." It is intended to serve a dual purpose, to outline an integrated long-term program of urban redevelopment and to reveal to state and local planning and administrative agencies the general methods of procedure by which there will be revealed and interpreted the facts upon which redevelopment decisions safely may be made. The agencies and powers, both old and new, that would be required for a long-term program are set forth; and, although all phases of urban redevelopment are involved, there is included an attempt to correlate both privately financed housing and public housing with the municipality's physical facilities and services, and the ability of each to bear its share of the financial obligations is taken into account.

The primary purpose of this handbook is to establish a pattern for an effective partnership of private capital and public capital in planned urban undertakings of vital public interest. It attempts to stimulate local action on a program without which effective co-operation with federal agencies operating under such powers as the Congress may see fit to give, cannot be expected. Action along such lines seems necessary if work relief on unplanned and badly co-ordinated projects is to be avoided during the postwar period.

The study of residential decentralization in metropolitan districts which was started late in 1940 will shortly be usable within the FHA departments. Certain tentative conclusions already formulated indicate that much of the fiscal distress which has made its appearance in localized areas both inside and outside the central cities of metropolitan districts can be attributed to the failure of state legislatures to adjust municipal codes to the changes which have taken place in the physical structures of our larger urban areas. The planning, financing, and administration of metropolitan improvements

and services and the exercise of public controls over the private uses of land within a unified urban area, cannot be handled piecemeal by the delegation of the necessary powers and duties to multitudes of overlapping and unrelated units of local government.

Personnel

Earle S. Draper, Assistant Administrator, has charge of these studies with the assistance of Frederick Bigger, Philip Cornick, and staff members. Henry V. Hubbard is consultant.

Publications

"A Handbook on Urban Redevelopment for Cities in the United States."

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION, *see* Government Agencies.

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY. Warren J. Vinton, Chief Economist, North Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

Activities

This agency is now undertaking a study of the overall costs which would be involved in a nation-wide program of rural rehabilitation covering both slum areas and blighted areas. This study will be designed to show the order of magnitude of the capital costs involved and the annual costs by way of necessary subsidy.

Personnel

Warren J. Vinton, Chief Economist and Planning Officer
Lawrence N. Bloomberg, Associate Chief Economist and Planning Officer

Publications

None.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD. Alvin H. Hansen, Washington, D. C.

Activities

The Division of Research and Statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has undertaken a special study of the combined effects upon our economy of:

(1) the enlarged defense program and
(2) probable changes in American external trade resulting from war and from postwar developments.

Various assumptions regarding the dimensions of our defense program and the changes in the character and volume of American foreign trade are being examined, and the effects of these factors upon the intensity of utilization of productive resources and the adaptation of available resources to altered patterns of demand are being analyzed. The implications for monetary policy will be developed. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University is serving as special economic adviser for the purpose of this study, and various members of the Division's staff, including some taken on especially for the purpose, are studying special aspects of the problem.

Personnel

Professor Hansen is supervising three studies in the postwar field. The first is a study of urban redevelopment and housing. With the assistance of Guy Greer, the possibilities are being explored of federal and state aid to cities and towns for their extensive replanning and rebuilding. The second is a study of federal-state-local fiscal relations being made with the aid of Harvey S. Perloff. The third is a study of international relations with special reference to Canadian-American relations in connection with the Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States, of which Dr. Hansen is the American Chairman, with the assistance of C. P. Kindleberger, Secretary of the United States Committee.

Publications

The Federal Reserve Board has no particular publication plans, although articles and pamphlets may appear from time to time in an effort to stimulate public interest in these programs. *See* "Urban Redevelopment and Housing," Planning Pamphlet No. 10, January 1942, National Planning Association.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY. Walter D. Cocking, Executive Officer, Committee on Program Planning, Washington, D. C.

Activities

Administrator Paul McNutt appointed last fall a Committee on Program Planning representing the constituent units of the FSA. The scope of the Committee's work includes the following fields:

public health, social security, education, nutrition, recreation, and unemployed youth programs. It is the function of the Committee, through continuous, close and direct consultation and co-operation, (1) to assist the constituent units to develop long-time overall programs in all of the areas and services for which the Federal Security Agency is responsible; (2) to design programs especially for those services which involve more than one of the constituent units and/or which involve other federal agencies; (3) to propose to the appropriate unit or units the need for special planning of services in areas within the responsibility of a given constituent unit, or for new services which may be assigned to a given unit. To promote orderly planning, the Committee has developed appropriate procedures both for program planning and administrative planning.

Specific projects which are either in progress or contemplated in the Federal Security Agency and which have long-run aspects are as follows:

A. For Security

Substantial expansion and liberalization of the program of old-age insurance to enable elderly workers to withdraw from the labor market with security; extension and expansion of unemployment insurance to cushion the shutdown of defense industries; strengthening the Employment Service to meet the demands for relocation of the labor supply and for training and guidance; underpinning the assistance programs by provision for disability benefits and an adequate general relief service.

B. For Health and Nutrition

Strengthening full-time health organizations; control of special diseases, such as venereal disease, tuberculosis, mental disease, occupational disease, cancer, malaria, and pneumonia; maternal and child health services; hospital buildings on basis of need determined in relation to a country-wide co-ordinated plan; sanitation works and services; medical, clinical, and visiting nurse service; programs for organized medical care; training of medical personnel; school health programs, especially examination and follow-up of pupils; extension and expansion of the distribution of surplus foods, with

consideration of subsidies of other needs of low income families for foods, clothing, and household furnishings; recruiting and training an expert personnel for instruction of classes in nutrition; establishment of extensive food production and food storage programs for low income groups; expansion of school hot lunch service.

C. For Education and Training

Provision of needed school buildings when surveys have been made to determine the need in relation to a co-ordinated plan; school needs surveys; education for physically handicapped; adult education and Americanization, including preparation and distribution of materials; library service; expansion of vocational education; visiting teachers; educational facilities for migratory workers; equalization of opportunity for Negro education; provision of part-time work to permit youth to remain in school and continue their education; provision of employment and educational opportunities to unemployed youth; retraining of unemployed workers leaving military services; provision of vocational guidance, training and pre-employment work experience to enable youth to make a normal transition from school to work.

D. For Recreation

Enriched community recreation programs and training of recreational leaders.

Personnel

The members of the Committee on Program Planning of the FSA are as follows:

T. J. Woofter, Jr., Director of Research, Office of the Administrator (Chairman)
Walter D. Cocking, Consultant in Program Planning, Office of the Administrator (Executive Officer)
George E. Bigge, Member, Social Security Board
G. St. J. Perrott, Director, Division of Public Health Methods, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service
Charles Taylor, Assistant Director, Civilian Conservation Corps
Aubrey Williams, Administrator, National Youth Administration

Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Education
M. L. Wilson, Director of Nutrition, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services
Mark McCloskey, Director of Recreation, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services

Publications

Agency memoranda.

FEDERAL UNION, INC., *see* International Economic Research Bearing on Domestic Problems.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY. Jacob Baker, Coordinator, Public Work Reserve, North Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

Activities

On May 24, 1941, President Roosevelt authorized a nation-wide project known as the Public Work Reserve to "secure and prepare information, data, and estimates to be used in the establishment of a reservoir of useful public projects to absorb post-defense unemployment." This project is financed by the Work Projects Administration, sponsored by the Federal Works Agency, and co-sponsored by the National Resources Planning Board. It is designed to develop and keep current a reservoir of needed public works and services which might be undertaken after the reduction of present defense activities. It aims:

(1) to secure from all public agencies a listing of needed work to be done in the next five or six years;
(2) to assist local governments in developing long-range programs and plans for such work; and
(3) to keep these periodically revised and currently up to date.

The Reserve consists of more than a mere listing of all kinds of needed public works and community services. It is a program that schedules future work in its order of importance and feasibility, year by year; that takes account of local financial resources and methods of financing and fits the work into current budgetary possibilities; and that seeks to fit each project into the pattern of local and national development.

In the Public Work Reserve, states and cities have an agency that they can use in meeting current problems. Under wartime conditions every political subdivision is confronted with the problem of programming its activities to maintain efficient service, while avoiding any interference with defense requirements. In determining what capital improvements can be postponed, what services may be curtailed if necessary, and what services must be expanded in the national interest, the procedure of programming and evaluating requirements is continuously helpful. It is expected, as the war proceeds, that the staff of the Public Work Reserve will be called upon by cities and states for a great deal of this kind of service.

Personnel

The Public Work Reserve is administered by a Coordinator, Jacob Baker, and a National Director, assisted by four consultants. The project operates in the field through four Field Representatives, State Directors and Community Service Supervisors in each state, and district and area supervisors. Policy and general procedure are formulated through discussion and agreement among the Coordinator, the National Director, and the National Resources Planning Board, represented by Frank W. Herring.

Publications

The Reserve has issued a "Manual of Procedures" for the field staff covering capital improvements, public services, financial analysis and programming. A file of perhaps several hundred thousand project prospectuses will be maintained in Washington and codified on IBM cards. Reports will be made from time to time to the President and Congress giving a comprehensive breakdown of proposed improvements and services.

FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY. Halford L. Hoskins, Dean, Medford, Massachusetts.

Activities

A research program, which is expected to continue over a period of years, was started on September 15, 1941, at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Emphasis in this research is placed on

studying the principles and processes of adjustment, rather than attempting to forecast in concrete terms what specific problems are likely to arise and, on the basis of such a forecast, making plans to meet them. The theory of this attack is that systematic analysis of principles, checked by case studies of past experience and by attempts at application of the principles to practical problems, will improve understanding and sharpen techniques in a manner which may prove useful. It is believed that this attack has particular advantage as a contribution to the study of postwar economic adjustment problems because the results should be applicable to a wider range of situations than those obtained by forecasting specific problems, and therefore should be less subject to invalidation by unanticipated developments.

The following outline of the study gives an idea of the work under way and projected:

A. Systematic Analysis by Topics
   1. The nature of transition and adaptation
   2. Stimuli which may initiate transitions
   3. Mechanisms or processes of transition-adaptation
   4. Obstacles and frictions which impede adaptation
   5. Techniques of prediction, estimation, and measurement
   6. Methods of facilitating adaptation and lowering transition costs
B. Case Studies of Past Experience
C. Application to Present and Future Problems

Personnel

The research is being carried on by Eugene Staley, Hans Staehle, and Robert Tufts. Leonard Weiss is working in Washington on a doctoral project which forms part of the program, and other persons will be brought into the work from time to time in connection with special studies and as consultants.

Publications

While publication plans are still indefinite, there is a possibility that studies first will be circulated in mimeographed form for criticism, and later be published in a volume or series of volumes.

FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE. J. S. Davis, Stanford University, California.

Activities

The Food Research Institute has under way a study of international agreements on foodstuffs and raw materials, with special reference to their prospective uses and limitations in the postwar world. A grant from the Rockefeller Foundation supports the work. Subject to modification of plans that full involvement in the war may necessitate, the project is due to be wound up in the summer of 1943.

The primary objective of the study is to improve the basis for sound decisions on national and international policy, as to whether, under what circumstances, how far, and on what terms international commodity agreements may be helpful or harmful to the world economy after the war. Secondary objectives include illumination of various specific aspects such as (a) procedures for making and modifying agreements, (b) the structure and province of administrative agencies, and (c) conditions favorable to wise decisions in matters of detail.

The work in hand, subject to further evolution, includes:

(1). Examination of available materials on all sorts of international commodity agreements and of past and current ideas as to future resort to such agreements.
(2). Intensive and critical study of experience with multilateral agreements in respect to rubber, tin, wheat, sugar, tea, and coffee.
(3). Less intensive study of several other agreements, including those with respect to fur seals, halibut, sockeye salmon, and whaling.
(4). Extensive investigation of various aspects of the commodities certain or likely to be considered for postwar agreements.
(5). Pertinent reconsideration of peacetime national commodity "controls," including international marketing agreements.
(6). Reckoning with wartime commodity controls, and international commodity agreements as weapons of economic warfare, insofar as concerns their residual effects in ideas and concrete facts.
(7). Projective examination of the postwar politico-economic "environment," during and after the war-peace transition period, on carefully considered and presumably changing assumptions.
(8). Creative consideration of types of agreements hitherto employed but little if at all.
(9). Critical and constructive study of administrative aspects of inter-

national commodity agreements, and of the place of preliminary and concurrent research in connection with their adoption and operation.

Personnel

J. S. Davis is in charge; Karl Brandt is co-operating (thus far in limited degree); other present members of the research group proper are V. D. Wickizer, K. E. Knorr, and Jozo Tomasevich.

Publications

The findings of this study have not yet been published, but it is expected that they will appear in the form of a few brief papers, several monographs of limited length, and a summary volume.

J. S. Davis presented a preliminary paper on "International Commodity Agreements in the Postwar World," at the American Economic Association meeting in New York on December 30.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director, 22 East 38th Street, New York.

Activities

The FPA has published one report that looks ahead to the world beyond the war: "Toward a New World Order" by Vera Micheles Dean, May 15, 1941. This exploratory report is an able summary of "some of the major tasks that confront the makers of a future peace, as well as some of the principal plans that have been formulated in Britain, the United States and Germany regarding ways and means of fulfilling these tasks. . . . It is intended to prepare the ground for detailed studies of specific problems that the Foreign Policy Association expects to publish in the future, in the hope that they may prove of use both to the American public, and to any official group similar to the House Commission of Inquiry in 1919 which might be appointed by the United States to prepare material for a peace conference."

Mrs. Dean discusses the philosophy of peace aims, the revolutionary effects of industrialization on democracy, and planning for postwar controls. She contrasts Nazi and Anglo-American plans for a new social, political, and economic order and adumbrates a new imperialism. Her report is well documented with footnote references

to most of the best recent literature on international postwar reconstruction.

Personnel

Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director

Publications

On November 15, 1941, the Foreign Policy Association also published a Headline Book entitled "The Struggle for World Order" by Vera Micheles Dean, accompanied by materials designed for use in the study of postwar world problems. This study was also published as the November issue of *Social Action.*

The Foreign Policy Association plans to publish, in the future, a series of reports on postwar reconstruction problems in Europe and Asia.

FOURTH HOUSE COMMITTEE. W. E. MacKee, Secretary, care of Ross-Federal Service, Inc., 18 East 48th Street, New York.

Activities

This is a small informal discussion group which has been meeting every Friday since May 1941, at the Builders' Club in New York City. The members believe that we need a "Fourth House of Democracy" in the United States—"an independent house of disinterested and co-ordinated planning completely segregated from the three political houses of government." The purpose of this proposal is "not to plan our economic and social future, but to provide a vehicle for such planning and the expression of economic leadership in every walk of life." The committee favors the perpetuation of the American system of individual enterprise by disinterested and co-ordinated planning through a nongovernmental advisory and research group. They believe that economic planning is an overall business function rather than a political one.

Personnel

John H. Ryder, Chairman, 79 Madison Avenue
W. E. MacKee, Secretary, 18 East 48th Street
George Von Frank, Recorder
Arthur A. Hood
L. H. Kurtz

John B. Payne
Merrick Jackson
Kenneth Smith
W. M. Davison
Herbert M. Wallace
Frederick Breithut

Publications

A series of six pamphlets summarizing the discussions and explaining the proposal of the Committee, as follows:

"Whose Emergency?" 4 pages, October 1941
"Independence vs. Interdependence," 5 pages
"Democracy in Shackles," 5 pages
"Democracy Unlimited," 7 pages
"The Fourth House Takes Form," 4 pages
"The Four D's of Democracy," 8 pages

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY. David C. Prince, Vice President, Schenectady, New York.

Activities

In an address before the Edison Electric Institute at Buffalo on June 5, 1941, David C. Prince, Manager of the Commercial Engineering Department and Vice President of the General Electric Company, challenged the electric power and manufacturing industry to "make a plan showing how we think the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy should be made. The plan should contemplate progressively higher standards of living brought about by greater power consumption. If it is a good plan, we should be able to sell it; but we will have to start soon if we expect to have our plan ready in time."

Mr. Prince prophesied a marked decrease in business activity after the war unless we are able to plan a program now that will enable us to replace the defense effort with productive peacetime activity. "If we create and carry out a plan whereby government and business can co-operate in democratic free enterprise for the interests of the whole people, we can prove the value of free enterprise. Therefore,

we must have a plan and carry it out."

Mr. Prince's address examined the relation of power development to national income and estimated the probable effect of the defense program on the American economy, as well as the possibilities of renewing the growth in our standard of living after the war. He estimated that our national output should be $28 billions greater by 1946 than in 1940 in order to raise the average of 18 million families to the $1,500 level, provide for population increase, for families above the $1,500 level, for national security, and for new plant and equipment. A national income of $110 billions in 1946 would require the full employment of 56 million people for 43 hours a week, or 123 billion man-hours.

In a paper admirably documented with a series of nine charts, Mr. Prince argued that "if the nation can produce 110 billion dollars' worth of product for war, it can do it for peace; but it will have to work almost as many hours to do it. . . . Our partnership of power and manufacture will not have to create the 1946 economy out of whole cloth. . . . Classical economists supposed that such things were automatically taken care of by the laws of supply and demand. We know to our sorrow that either by nature or due to human interference our machine age is unstable and does not regulate itself. The problem is to decide as between Government and Business who will do the regulating."

The General Electric Company has a study under way, department by department, to determine:

(1) what each department's business in existing lines may be expected to be;
(2) whether the resulting business will require expansion or contraction; and
(3) what steps need be taken to assure preparedness for expansion.

A summary will show how the company as a whole may be expected to fare and permit detailed planning to assure:

(1) a sufficient bank of new projects;
(2) necessary support for such projects as appear to have good potential; and
(3) personnel and space allocation required.

Studies are being made by the management committees of all the various departments of the company, and are being correlated by Stanley Holme of the Market Research Department.

Mr. Prince is also President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineering. During the past year he traveled around the United States speaking at section meetings of the AIEE and stimulating the members to think about and study post-defense problems of industry. He took part in a Fortune Round Table on the subject, September 5–7, 1941, and in one held by the National Industrial Conference Board, September 25. In these and other ways Mr. Prince is encouraging industry to plan for the postwar period. He remains optimistic "that other industries, trade groups, and organizations of labor, businessmen, farmers and bankers will join in making plans sufficiently comprehensive to assure an effective whole."

Personnel

Charles E. Wilson, President
David C. Prince, Vice President

Publications

Addresses by the above, especially an address by Mr. Prince at the Construction Industry Conference in Washington on November 6–7, 1941, entitled "Post-Defense Readjustments" (15 pages, printed), available from Construction and Civic Development Department, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

In addition to those discussed elsewhere in this report, a few other government agencies expect to undertake studies of postwar problems in their respective fields of interest, but had not yet reached the project stage when this report went to press. These agencies and their officials who have been designated to represent them at interdepartmental conferences are:

Agency (Washington, D. C.)	*Liaison Officer*
Federal Power Commission	Fayette S. Warner
Justice Department (Anti-Trust Division)	Corwin Edwards

See also:

Agriculture Department
Army Industrial College
Automotive, Transportation, and Farm Equipment Branch, War Production Board
Board of Economic Warfare
Board of Investigation and Research
Bureau of the Budget
Business Advisory Council
Civil Aeronautics Authority
Commerce Department
Corps of Army Engineers
Federal Housing Administration
Federal Public Housing Authority
Federal Reserve Board
Federal Security Agency
Federal Works Agency
Inland Waterways Corporation
Labor Department
Library of Congress
National Resources Planning Board
New York State Post-War Employment Committee
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Office of Government Reports
Post-Emergency Economic Advisory Commission
Public Roads Administration
Railroad Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Selective Service System
State Department
State Planning Boards
Tennessee Valley Authority
Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration
Treasury Department
United States Maritime Commission
United States Tariff Commission

HARVARD-RADCLIFFE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH, *see* International Economic Research Bearing on Domestic Problems.

INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

See:

Association of American Railroads
Association of Reserve City Bankers
General Electric Company
Liberty Bank of Buffalo
Machinery and Allied Products Institute
Market Research Corporation of America
National Association of Manufacturers
National Automobile Manufacturers Association
National Lumber Manufacturers Association
Trade Associations
Transportation Agencies
United States Chamber of Commerce
United States Junior Chamber of Commerce

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION, *see* Transportation Agencies.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES. Frederick S. Dunn, Director, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Activities

The Yale Institute of International Studies was organized in 1935 for the purpose of promoting research and training in the field of international relations. Although concerned with all aspects of international affairs, its research program is devoted primarily to studies designed to clarify contemporary problems in the foreign policy of the United States. It is likewise interested in evolving procedures of co-ordination and integration among the various social sciences: economic, political, historical, legal, geographical, sociological, in the analysis of international problems. Its objectives include the development of a broad program of education in international relations at Yale on both the undergraduate and graduate levels and assistance in the post-doctoral training of younger scholars in the general field of foreign affairs.

Personnel

Executive Committee:
- Frederick S. Dunn, Chairman
- Nicholas J. Spykman
- Arnold Wolfers

Frederick S. Dunn, Director
Veronica E. O'Neill, Secretary
Research Associates:
- Samuel Flagg Bemis
- Abraham H. Feller

Research Assistants:
- A. Whitney Griswold
- Richard M. Bissell, Jr.
- Max F. Millikan
- Robert I. Blum
- J. Hans Adler
- Helen R. Nicholl
- Ann Beck

Publications

The Far Eastern Policy of the United States by A. Whitney Griswold (1938)

A Navy Second to None by George T. Davis (1940)

Britain and France between Two Wars by Arnold Wolfers (1940)

America's Strategy in World Politics by Nicholas J. Spykman (1942)

INSTITUTE OF JEWISH AFFAIRS. Jacob Robinson, Director, 330 West 42d Street, New York.

Activities

The Institute of Jewish Affairs was formed in February 1941. Its purpose is to analyze fundamental aspects of Jewish life since the first World War in order to establish the facts of the present situation and to formulate the basis on which Jewish rights and freedom may be secured in a general postwar reconstruction.

The Institute was launched and sponsored by the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Congress as a scientific and research enterprise. It has a representative Board of Trustees and Advisory Council and operates through four departments: political science and law, statistics and economics, immigration and colonization, and postwar reconstruction. The department of postwar reconstruction is engaged in documenting the:

(1). Peace aims of the belligerents.
(2). Neutral opinions on postwar Europe.
(3). Postwar position of the Jews.

It is also making special surveys of peace and postwar proposals, economic reconstruction policy for the Jews, and possibilities of migration and colonization.

The Institute is compiling archives containing a comprehensive collection of materials relating to the plight of the Jews since the rise of Hitlerism, especially since the outbreak of the second World War. It contains books, excerpts from books, newspaper clippings, periodical articles, and unpublished materials. These archives will be kept up to date and will be available on request for consultation and study.

Personnel

Horace M. Kallen, Chairman of the Board
Jerome Michael, Chairman of Executive Committee
Jacob Robinson, Director

and a large Advisory Council and research staff of sixteen associates and fellows.

Publications

Jewish Affairs, monthly since August 1941.

A series of eighteen studies (published or projected) on Jews under the Axis, Polish Jewry, minorities, Jewish experience under various economic and school systems, and Jews in the postwar world. For a list of its publications, *see* Institute of Jewish Affairs: Organization and Plans, January 1942.

INSTITUTE OF WORLD ECONOMICS. Lewis L. Lorwin, 3000–39th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Activities

Organized early in 1942, this new agency aims (1) to study economic and social developments from a world point of view; (2) to examine the principles and forms of the world economy which is likely to emerge after the war; (3) to bring regional and topical research institutions into co-operative working relations so that they may benefit by each other's experience and consider the interrelations of their special topics of study and of conclusions reached. Emphasis will be placed for the time being on examination of projects for world economic and social reconstruction. The Institute held a conference on "The War and the Industrialization of Under-Developed Areas" on January 24, 1942. Among the participants were members of a number of research institutes who reported on their work in this field.

Personnel

The Institute aims to become a kind of federation of research agencies, but it also has an individual membership. The Board of Directors (not yet completed) is as follows: Lewis L. Lorwin, Chairman; J. F. Normano, Executive Secretary; J. Frederic Dewhurst, William P. Everts, W. L. Holland, Frederick Pollock.

Publications

None.

INSTITUTE ON WORLD ORGANIZATION, *see* International Economic Research Bearing on Domestic Problems.

INTER-ALLIED INFORMATION CENTER, *see* International Economic Research Bearing on Domestic Problems.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, *see* International Economic Research Bearing on Domestic Problems.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CO-OPERATIVE RECONSTRUCTION. Wallace J. Campbell, Secretary, 165 Broadway, New York.

Activities

This Committee was organized in December 1941 by representatives of co-operatives from nine European countries now in exile and a group of American co-operative leaders.

It aims to create an agency that will (1) serve as a clearing-house for information, (2) mobilize experience and services of the large number of former co-operative executives from Europe living here temporarily, (3) act as a focal point for activities directed toward the reconstruction of the co-operative movement in war-torn countries, and (4) encourage other agencies to make the co-operatives an important part of all programs of democratic reconstruction.

Its plans for postwar action are as follows:

(1). To prepare a roster of co-operators with a European background and American co-operators who would like to participate in the co-operative work after the war in Europe.

(2). To explore the possibilities of export-import operations between the co-operative organizations in the United States and abroad.

(3). To set up missions composed of co-operators mentioned under (1), who will leave for Europe at the first opportunity after the war is over to direct or assist in the work of co-operative reconstruction.

(4). To prepare a lease-lend scheme to be the basis for the lending and financing of commodities and machinery to the co-operatives in Europe.

(5). To establish permanent working committees on various phases of co-operative reconstruction.
(6). To maintain close co-operation with the International Co-operative Alliance and with co-operatives in the United States and all occupied countries.
(7). To contact government and private agencies engaged in postwar planning.
(8). To hold round table discussions monthly by its advisory committee and the sponsors and officials from different walks of life who will have their work in the postwar planning.

Personnel

Henry Szoskes (former manager of the Central Co-operative Bank of Poland), Chairman
Wallace J. Campbell, Secretary

Publications

None.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RESEARCH BEARING ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS.

Among other agencies, in addition to those discussed elsewhere in this report, doing research in the field of international political and economic problems are:

American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations (New York), Edward C. Carter, Secretary-General
American Peace Society (Washington), Philip Marshall Brown, President
Belgian Commission for the Study of Post-War Problems (New York), Paul van Zeeland, Chairman
Federal Union (New York), Clarence Streit, Director
Harvard-Radcliffe Bureau of International Research (Cambridge), Sidney B. Fay, Chairman
Institute on World Organization (Washington), Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, Secretary
Inter-Allied Information Center (New York), W. B. Mumford, Secretary
International Chamber of Commerce (Washington), Chauncey DePew Snow, Director, American Section

International Student Service (New York), Joseph P. Lash, Executive Secretary

World Peace Foundation (Boston), Samuel Shepard Jones, Director

See also:

American Committee for International Studies
Campaign for World Government
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Catholic Association for International Peace
Council on Foreign Relations
Institute of International Studies
Institute of World Economics
International Committee for Cooperative Reconstruction
International Labour Office
Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States
League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department
New York University Graduate School Seminar on Post-War Reconstruction Problems
Office of Population Research
Postwar Planning in England

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director, Montreal, Canada.

Activities

The Conference of the International Labour Organization, held at New York City October 25 to November 6, 1941, and attended by delegations from thirty-four member states, including representation of governments, employers, and workers, gave both a mandate and a program to the ILO for the study of the economic and social aspects of reconstruction. The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution concerning postwar emergency and reconstruction measures.

The Resolution on Reconstruction calls for the naming of a small committee composed of employer, worker, and government members of the Governing Body of the ILO, "instructed to study and prepare (i) measures of reconstruction and (ii) emergency measures to deal with unemployment," and authorized "to enlist the assistance of technically qualified experts" and "to co-operate with governmental, intergovernmental and private agencies engaged in similar studies and with those agencies whose present activities in

the social and economic field affect the conditions under which postwar programs will be carried out." The resolution urges that full use be made of existing organs of the ILO in meeting the responsibilities of preparing for postwar reconstruction; it further proposes that the program of work of the ILO be directed to this end.

The preamble to the resolution outlines the objectives of the research program and makes suggestions for immediate study, stating that there must be previously planned and arranged measures "for the feeding of peoples in need, for the reconstruction of devastated countries, for the provision and transportation of raw materials and capital equipment necessary for the restoration of economic activity, for the reopening of trade outlets, for the resettlement of workers and their families under circumstances in which they can work in freedom and security and hope, for the changing over of industry to the needs of peace, for the maintenance of employment, and for the raising of standards of living throughout the world."

Other resolutions adopted by the Conference call for specific studies in the field of postwar planning, including the framing of a scheme for the establishment under the aegis of the ILO of a World Textile Office; the preparation of plans for the immediate postwar regulation of economic and social conditions in the mercantile marine; the establishment of an international transport office, within the ILO, to secure postwar international regulations of economic and social conditions in transport; studies with particular reference to agrarian reform and the position of agricultural workers; and studies concerned with the economic and social effect of the war on the nations of Latin America.

Initial steps have already been taken toward putting the resolutions adopted by the Conference into effect. The attention of all the governments of the member states of the ILO has been called to the provision appearing in the general reconstruction resolution which suggests that "they should, if they have not already done so, set up representative agencies for the study of the social and economic needs of the postwar world and that such agencies should consult with the appropriate organs of the International Labour Organization." The ILO is drawing up a program of research

studies which it is anticipated will be carried out under the general direction of the Office both by its own staff and through co-operating agencies. This program will be submitted to a meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Governing Body to be held in London early in 1942, at which time the special Reconstruction Committee will be set up and the postwar studies given definite form.

Personnel

The Reconstruction program of the ILO is being organized from its Office which is now situated at 3480 University Street, Montreal, Canada. The Acting Director of the Office is Mr. Edward J. Phelan.

Publications

The ILO has published a number of studies dealing with reconstruction and related problems. The report of the Acting Director to the Conference held in New York City was entitled *The ILO and Reconstruction.* This report presents a broad review of political, economic, and social trends throughout the world and includes in its analysis of reconstruction problems a brief suggestive statement of the social mandate.

Another report submitted to the Conference was entitled *Wartime Developments in Government-Employer-Worker Collaboration.* This report includes a summary of the first steps taken toward planning for postwar reconstruction in a number of countries, including Great Britain, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and indicates that employers and workers are being brought into the agencies set up to deal with war and postwar problems.

A further report published earlier in the series of Studies and Reports was entitled *Labor Supply and National Defense.* This report draws attention to many of the postwar problems arising out of the war and defense situation.

The International Labour Review, published monthly by the ILO, has included a number of studies with a bearing on postwar reconstruction, and, in particular, one entitled "Building Up Social Security." (September 1941)

The ILO plans to publish further special studies and in addition

to include articles concerning postwar reconstruction regularly in the *Review*. Arrangements have been made for a series of articles on federalism and international labor legislation. The Legal Adviser of the Office, C. Wilfred Jenks, is planning a number of legal studies bearing upon aspects of the postwar settlement of interest to the ILO.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE, *see* International Economic Research Bearing on Domestic Problems.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEES OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. Charles P. Kindleberger, Secretary, United States Committee, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.

Activities

The appointment of these temporary Committees was announced on June 17, 1941. They are designed to parallel the Permanent Joint Board on Defense in the field of defense and postwar economic co-operation.

Personnel

The members of the United States Committee are Alvin H. Hansen, Chairman, William L. Batt (WPB), Dana Durand (Tariff Commission), Harry White (Treasury), Adolf A. Berle, Jr. (State), and Leroy D. Stinebower (State). Charles P. Kindleberger is secretary of the United States Committee. The American members are being serviced by the research facilities of the agencies to which their members are attached, including the Division of Research and Statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

A Joint Defense Production Committee has been established, on the recommendation of the Joint Economic Committees, to co-ordinate the capacities of Canada and the United States for the production of defense matériel. This Committee has the task of surveying the capacity and potential capacity for the production of defense matériel in each country so as to minimize as far as possible and consistent with the maximum defense effort maladjustment in the postwar period.

Publications

None.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, *see* Government Agencies.

LABOR DEPARTMENT. Dal Hitchcock, Chief, Post-War Division, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

Activities

Financed by a Congressional appropriation of $96,500, a new Post-War Division has been established in the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Ambitious and comprehensive studies are being launched by the new agency, covering not only postwar labor problems but the structure of the economy as a whole. These studies are based upon the assumption of a full-employment economy after the war, a rising national income, and the preservation of the private enterprise system.

In its studies of postwar labor problems the Bureau of Labor Statistics is giving immediate attention, first, to the critical defense production areas, which in turn would present difficult local problems were peace to come at any time in the near future, and, second, to the development of several bodies of data that will be useful to the long-range and more comprehensive post-defense studies in which various Executive agencies are collaborating.

The short-term study of critical areas will cover some two hundred localities that account for more than 90 per cent of the nation's defense employment. The product of this research will take the form of brief, summary reports covering each community and detailing the industries that make up its normal economic activities, the expansion of defense production and employment, the effects of priorities on nondefense industries, and the community's plans for public works that have been projected for the transition period following the war. These studies will be kept up to date for the duration of the emergency, and, as the long-range studies of the Bureau and other agencies produce data indicating the post-defense outlook for particular industrial and geographic areas, the relevant material will be incorporated into the local studies.

In reference to the longer-range program, the Bureau now is considering the feasibility of making a new series of consumer spending studies, using sampling techniques to obtain rapidly current data

on the way in which people spend their money. These reports would reflect the influences of larger individual incomes due to fuller employment, as well as the distortion in spending produced by defense restrictions on materials, which are creating shortages of certain goods. The studies also would indicate the potential demands, particularly for consumers durable goods, at the end of the emergency.

The Bureau now is engaged in a study of the operation of price and other control measures during World War I, working with the basic records at the Archives. Consideration is being given to a specific study of the dislocations in the labor market that followed the last war as a result of the removal of wartime controls, with indications of ways in which these difficulties could have been avoided.

Other studies included in the Bureau's regular research program will have special significance in terms of post-defense problems. Two of these are the continuing study of the size, age composition, and occupational training of the nation's labor force and the measurement of the trends of productivity of industrial workers. These data will be needed in estimating the production potentials of the postwar era.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is collaborating with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the National Resources Planning Board in the formulation of a general statistical description of the operation of the national economy, to be used as the basis for tracing the dislocation produced by the defense effort. The organized statistics which describe the operation of the economy in the recent past also can be used as a bench mark for gauging capacities, the labor force, and other operating factors of the national economy against production budgets that may be hypothecated as post-defense objectives. This co-operative effort entails, first, the setting up of a plan for the schematic organization of economic statistics and, second, a research program to establish the division of labor among the agencies in assembling and analyzing the basic material.

Personnel

A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics

Donald H. Davenport, Director, Employment and Occupational Outlook Branch
Dal Hitchcock, Chief, Post-War Division

Publications

Articles in *Monthly Labor Review* and Bureau memoranda.

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY. Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director, 112 East 19th Street, New York.

Activities

The Board of Directors of the League for Industrial Democracy has organized a Committee on Post-War Reconstruction to clarify its own views and to help educate the American people. This Committee has begun a study of proposals for reconstruction after the war within the United States and another study of proposals for international organization.

Personnel

Bjarne Braatoy, Chairman; Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director; Rose Shapiro, Secretary. Members: John Bauer, Leroy E. Bowman, Wallace J. Campbell, Orlie Pell, Carl Raushenbush, Joseph Schlossberg, Mark Starr, Frank Trager.

Publications

At the request of the Committee, Dr. Laidler prepared a tentative report on "Economic Reconstruction" and Dr. Braatoy, a report on "International Reconstruction." After revision by the Committee, these were presented as interim reports to the June 1941 Conference of the LID on the "Economics of Defense and Reconstruction." Two sessions of the Conference were devoted to a discussion of postwar problems and programs in the fields of housing, social insurance, co-operation, labor and industry, and forms of world organization. The Conference report was published in a 48-page pamphlet entitled "Economics of Defense and Reconstruction."

The Committee's report on economic reconstruction recommended:

(1) making a continuing survey of the literature of postwar reconstruction;

(2) obtaining the findings of organizations and individuals, public and private, that are wrestling with these problems;
(3) publishing a series of studies on these problems; and
(4) formulating a tentative program of public works, taxation, public control and ownership, public services and social insurance, labor legislation, consumer co-operation, education, race equality, and international economic co-operation.

The Committee is assembling memoranda and recommendations on various economic and social programs for incorporation in a volume on *Reconstruction After the War.*

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL, AND TRANSIT DEPARTMENT. Alexander Loveday, Director, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

Activities

A part of this Department is now located at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. In addition to its work on current problems, the results of which are published in the *World Economic Survey, Statistical Year-Book,* etc., it is carrying out a program of research on certain postwar problems. In this program, its Director, Alexander Loveday, has four guiding principles:

(1) that it is not possible at present to do any elaborate planning or blueprinting of the future;
(2) that we must find out what went wrong last time, i.e., learn the lessons of the last twenty years;
(3) that the dynamic demographic and economic forces (such as those leading to depressions) operating in the world today will be accentuated by the war; and
(4) that we must collect and collate the essential facts on (2) and (3) in preparing for the future.

Thus his main emphasis is upon historical and factual research in international economic and population problems, though this is supplemented when necessary by pure analysis and by a systematic study of current economic events and changes.

Mr. Loveday believes that governments may lessen the risk of a major postwar depression by abstaining from creating avoidable strains on trade, postwar commercial relations, and the balances of

international payments; by having plans for public works ready; and by establishing the machinery for synchronized and constructive, joint, anti-depression policies.

In a confidential memorandum, Mr. Loveday has suggested a series of short studies on ten types of postwar problems:

> commercial policy, raw materials, demographic questions, economic depressions, relief and reconstruction, currency problems, international capital movements and national capital supply, debt—national and international, agriculture and nutrition, and adjustment to peace conditions.

Personnel

Alexander Loveday, Director

Publications

Certain of these studies have been or will be published. The Department has already issued *Raw Materials and Foodstuffs, Production by Countries, 1935 and 1938; Europe's Trade:* a Study of the Trade of the European Countries with Each Other and with the Rest of the World. It has in preparation a companion volume to the last, which will also be published, dealing with the trade relations of the rest of the world, and also an analytical study on the nature and principles of multilateral trade. Certain of the demographic studies are likewise intended for publication. (*See also* Office of Population Research.)

LIBERTY BANK OF BUFFALO. Bert H. White, Vice President, Buffalo, New York.

Activities

The Research Advisory Service of the Liberty Bank of Buffalo is maintained by a group of fifteen banks as an aid to business and industry. It enjoys the voluntary co-operation of nine hundred research laboratories and serves as a clearing house on the results of industrial research.

Personnel

Its executive staff consists of:

Bert H. White, Director
Merrill Anderson, Associate Director
George Perazich, Research Engineer
William Foley, Assistant to the Director

Publications

The Service has issued a number of publications (*see* Bibliography) pertaining to postwar problems, the latest of which—*When the Defense Boom Ends*—summarizes the replies of leading manufacturers and economists to the questions:

> What are you doing to prepare to keep up sales volume after the current defense market ceases to exist?
> What in your opinion should the manufacturer be doing now to prepare to keep up sales volume after the current defense market ceases to exist?

The replies reveal certain basic trends of thought. Particularly impressive is the clear recognition of the importance of industrial research for maintaining employment, production, and efficiency when peace returns. Of the 360 manufacturers giving specific replies, 66 per cent are maintaining or expanding their industrial research programs; 20 per cent have developed new products; 32 per cent are maintaining or increasing their sales staffs to improve customer relations; 18 per cent are maintaining or increasing advertising expenditures.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Ernest S. Griffith, Director, Legislative Reference Service, Washington, D. C.

Activities

Concern about postwar problems has been expressed by numerous members of Congress. Senators Robert F. Wagner, James J. Davis and Claude Pepper and Representatives H. Jerry Voorhis and James M. Barnes have introduced resolutions on the subject. Ten Congressmen and one Senator testified in favor of the Voorhis resolutions before a House Labor Subcommittee last June. (*See* Post-Emergency Economic Advisory Commission.)

On June 26, 1941, Senator Davis of Pennsylvania made a speech in the Senate on postwar problems in support of his joint resolution (S. J. Res. 87), which calls for the creation of a joint Congressional bipartisan committee, composed of six members of each House of Congress, to foster and encourage the study of data bearing upon postwar problems, both national and international, through the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. In this

way Senator Davis hopes that Congress may be provided with basic materials for intelligent action on the problems of postwar reconstruction. The objective also is to have in one place all the findings of research in this field, so that those interested in any particular problem can find the material accessible.

Under the Davis resolution there would be set up in the Legislative Reference Service a Post-War Studies Section to collect the findings of all research in this country and abroad upon postwar issues, classify, digest, and synthesize such research, discover duplications and gaps therein, and prepare for Congress a series of studies bringing together the results of all postwar research by public and private agencies in usable form. These studies would not advocate any specific policies, but would analyze the problems to be faced, synthesize the results of research, and point out alternative lines of action.

The Legislative Reference Service is considered the logical agency to do this work for Congress because of its expert nonpartisan character and its ready access to public and private research agencies. It would become a general clearing house for all the research which will be done in this country or abroad, public or private, in the field of postwar studies. If Congress approves the Voorhis resolution (H. J. Res. 76) to establish a Post-Emergency Economic Advisory Commission, it has been suggested that the Legislative Reference Service in the Library of Congress might become the research staff of the Commission.

Personnel

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian
Luther Evans, Acting Librarian
Ernest S. Griffith, Director, Legislative Reference Service

Publications

Public Affairs Bulletins (mimeographed). Basic data reports (printed).

MACHINERY AND ALLIED PRODUCTS INSTITUTE. George Terborgh, Secretary, 744 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Activities

MAPI has authorized the appointment of an Economic Policy Committee and the raising of a $25,000 fund to finance studies of postwar problems affecting the machinery and allied products industries.

Personnel

George Terborgh, Secretary of the Institute, plans to begin these studies early in 1942.

Publications

None.

MARKET RESEARCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA. Percival White, President, 444 Madison Avenue, New York.

Activities

The Market Research Corporation has recently made an inquiry of a representative group of industrial corporations regarding their plans for product research in relation to the present emergency and the postwar period. Replies were received from 42 companies in response to the following questions:

(1). What should be a company's policy in bringing out products to fit present needs?

(2). To what extent can a manufacturer, through product research and development, protect himself against a postwar collapse?

Personnel

Percival White, President

Publications

A memorandum prepared by the Market Research Corporation on the basis of this survey concludes:

From this it appears that industry is giving special attention today to the goods it produces. Civilian products today, hampered by shortages of all sorts, must continue to face a competitive situation. For the future, all industry must prepare its output for an unprecedented struggle for survival.

Manufacturers, keenly aware of these problems, are attacking product development from two angles: production and consumption. On the one hand, they are conducting technical research to design the best possible products in respect to materials, laboratory performance, manufacturing requisites, etc. On the other hand, they are conducting market research to

design products of widest acceptance and best performance under actual use conditions.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS. John C. Gebhart, Director, Statistical Department, 14 West 49th Street, New York.

Activities

The NAM sent a questionnaire several months ago to the members of the American Economic Association, polling their opinions on the question: Can we avoid a post-armament depression? A 72-page summary of the 480 replies received, with typical quotations reflecting every shade of economic thought, was published in June 1941, by the NAM in pamphlet form.

Personnel

The NAM Committee on Economic Policy, of which Roy E. Tomlinson is Chairman, is interested in the problem of postwar adjustments. A small advisory group of economists has been working on a general project of the future of the private enterprise system. In this connection, considerable attention is being given to postwar problems. This study, when available, will contain some pertinent observations on post-defense problems and recommendations of steps to mitigate or avoid a postwar depression. Noel Sargent, Secretary; John C. Gebhart, Statistician.

Publications

Pamphlet entitled "Can We Avoid a Post Armament Depression?"

NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, *see* Transportation Agencies.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH. William J. Carson, Executive Director, 1819 Broadway, New York.

Activities

The National Bureau and its collaborators are continuing their extensive researches in income and capital formation, business cycles, production and productivity, prices, wages, finance, and fiscal policy. These inquiries are based primarily upon scientific

analysis and interpretation of statistical data covering varying periods of time. The aim is to discover the relative importance of different economic activities, what changes they undergo, and what effects the changes produce.

Findings of this sort have implications for present and future policy, though the National Bureau is debarred by its constitution from giving specific advice. Much use is being made by various agencies, governmental and private, of its findings. For example: national income totals and their subdivisions are basic, not only in the planning of federal fiscal policies, but also in deciding what part of the country's resources can be allocated to defense. The National Bureau's price research is being applied in connection with the controls of the Office of Price Administration. Its Financial Research Program, carried on with the support of the Association of Reserve City Bankers and in collaboration with many other agencies, is now being reoriented toward war and postwar problems. Studies of production, employment, and productivity in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, undertaken with the support of The Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation and now being completed, will conclude with analyses of prospects for the various industries considered in the postwar world. It is believed that these and other work in progress regarding fiscal problems, wages, and business cycles will prove practically valuable during the reconstruction period.

A full account of the National Bureau's work in 1941, its relations to the war effort and reconstruction, together with plans for 1942, will be found in the twenty-second annual report of the Director of Research.

Personnel

Studies in income and capital formation are being carried on by Simon Kuznets and also by members of the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth; business cycles by Wesley C. Mitchell, Arthur F. Burns, Moses Abramovitz, Thor Hultgren, and several collaborators; production and productivity by Solomon Fabricant and Harold Barger; prices by Frederick C. Mills; wages by Leo Wolman. Studies in finance are under the direction of the Financial

Research Program, Ralph A. Young, Director; investigations in fiscal policy are being carried on by the Conference on Research in Fiscal Policy, William L. Crum, Chairman.

Publications

During 1942 and 1943 the National Bureau plans to publish several pamphlets in its two pamphlet series: "Occasional Papers" and "Technical Papers" and some eighteen volumes in its book series on national income, business cycles, output and employment, and in its studies in prices, income and wealth, consumer instalment financing, business financing, and fiscal policy. The publications of the National Bureau contain findings of basic background value for the study of postwar economic problems. *See* Annual Report of the Director of Research for titles.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. Virgil Jordan, President, 247 Park Avenue, New York.

Activities

The Conference Board is preparing a program of co-operative research and action among the business organizations, labor unions and educational institutions associated with it, designed to assist independent, indigenous efforts of individual enterprises to adjust themselves to conditions created by governments during and preceding the war, and to protect local community interests against the economic consequences of postwar political liquidation. Details of this program are in process of development.

Personnel

Leonard Kuvin, Economist

Publications

None on postwar problems.

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION. Wilson Compton, Executive Secretary, 1337 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Activities

1. An extension of its facilities for economic survey of the factors

involving or affecting the forest products industries. This will be done directly by the Association.

2. A systematic exploration of technical advances, ideas, processes, methods, and inventions for improved timber and wood utilization both in this country and in Europe, where such improvements are stimulated by the severe wartime economic pressures. This is being done through the Timber Engineering Company, a subsidiary of the Association.

3. Collaboration with public and private agencies of about twenty other countries in maintaining the economic survey and planning facilities of the Comité Internationale du Bois, a nonpolitical, international activity primarily for the purpose of outlining a workable program of international trade and international co-operation in forest products as a part of the after-war transition and settlement.

Personnel

Wilson Compton, Executive Secretary

Publications

None.

NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION. E. J. Coil, Director, 800 Twenty-first Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Activities

Shortly after the outbreak of the second World War, this Association began to concentrate its attention on two areas of problems and policies: immediate defense and postwar reconstruction. It organized a number of groups or committees in Washington and New York to study problems in both areas.

These committees have had a changing membership ranging from ten to twenty-five in number, composed for the most part of government officials, as well as business and labor representatives, who serve on a personal, voluntary basis. The committees have met from time to time, and have discussed such problems of our defense economy as the utilization of industrial resources, expansion of capacity, institution of priorities, and labor, price, and fiscal policies.

The problems on which the Association is working and expects to work are:

(1). Postwar international investment by the United States. By the use of private and public funds, the United States can protect its interests and contribute to a better world order. The more immediate problem is one of counteracting deflation in the transition from war to peace. The longer-term problems are concerned with raising the levels of living of peoples and securing better co-ordination than has existed between the international flows of trade and of capital funds. A well-planned American program of investment, therefore, appears to be one of the most promising factors in the restoration of both American and foreign production, employment, and security. Investment abroad is to be considered in its relation to the postwar utilization of plant facilities and to the provision of employment here.

(2). An analysis of the impact of the defense effort on small industries for the purpose of establishing and devising ways and means of revitalizing and re-establishing these small industries after the war.

(3). Postwar opportunities for development projects in which both public and private agencies can join in the investment program. The government is hard at work on public works projects, and some of the private companies are considering opportunities for private investment. The Association is working on the areas where there are opportunities for joint public-private financing.

(4). One group under the chairmanship of Alvin H. Hansen is giving special consideration to the overall national economy as regards income objectives and the appropriate distribution, savings, and investment plans.

(5). The *Geopolitik* project is continuing its study of German plans for the organization of world resources.

(6). Administrative relations of government, labor, and industry. War always tends to change the structure of society. Mobilization of resources calls for centralization of authority and the adjustment of conflicting group interests to one overall aim—maximum production of war materials. When the war is ended, traces of the wartime organization inevitably remain as permanent characteristics of the economy. To study the effects of the present war effort on the administrative relations of government, labor and industry, and to consider what new techniques devised for wartime efficiency may be usefully applied for peacetime production is the purpose of this project. Evaluation will be in terms of two essential aspects—democracy and efficiency. In the postwar reconstruction period, both of these factors must be considered and it is with reference to them that answers must be found to questions of expansion and organiza-

tion in that period. Arthur W. Macmahon, professor of Public Administration at Columbia University, is in charge of the study, assisted by Opal D. David, formerly on the staff of the National League of Women Voters. John M. Gaus, professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, as head of the project's advisory committee will work closely with the staff members.

(7). Capital adjustment procedures. This is an investigation of the problems the war is creating as regards capital losses, expansion, reserves, and replacements. Postwar periods have always been ones of extensive capital adjustment. This study seeks to suggest ways by which such adjustments may be handled with as little economic disruption as possible and to examine the problems of replacement of capital equipment after the war with due regard for the various aspects of amortization, depreciation, and to determine the influences of capital adjustment procedures on policy with relation to taxes, returns to capital, prices, and production. The aim is to facilitate the regular flow of replacement expenditures. The person responsible for this work, Mark S. Massel, Consultant to the War Production Board on cost analysis, is assisted by Miss Elizabeth D. Dix. Edward Mason, Office of the Coordinator of Information, is head of the consulting group.

(8). Postwar inter-American economic development. The object of this study is to suggest a workable system of policies and mechanisms for inter-American economic collaboration after the war. It will attempt to answer such questions as: How can the Western Hemisphere be developed as a part of an integrated world economy? What is the probable relationship of hemisphere trade to world trade? What types of financial aid and investment should the United States encourage and what are the public and private mechanisms by which they might best be handled? The study will be under the general direction of Alvin Hansen, professor of economics of Harvard and Chairman of the Association's Executive Committee. Special aspects of the investigation will be undertaken by Eric Beecroft, formerly of the University of California; David Efron, on leave from Sarah Lawrence College; Norman Hess, on leave from Pomona College; and George Soule, editor of *The New Republic,* will devote part time to the study. Mrs. Elsa Lopez McGuire, formerly with the Dominican and Nicaraguan Legations, is acting as research and secretarial assistant. The work will involve compilation and analysis of data relating to physical levels and standards of living in Latin America and the United States; educational needs and standards; land ownership and land tenancy in Latin America; in-

ternal problems of production and development; financial policy—hemispheric and national; Latin America's commodity trade; relation of hemisphere plans to a wider network of world trade; and new or changed administrative mechanisms which will be required. The completed study will suggest a framework of economic policy and a sketch of the agencies of collaboration. In addition, it will indicate sources of information on hemispheric problems and should lead to wider dissemination of Latin American reports and studies which hitherto have received only limited circulation in this country.

Personnel

Charles E. Wilson, Chairman
E. J. Coil, Director

Publications

This Association publishes (1) the *Public Policy Digest* (monthly), which includes a section devoted to information on postwar reconstruction and (2) a series of Planning Pamphlets (ten times a year) on various defense and postwar problems (*see* Bibliography).

NATIONAL POLICY COMMITTEE. Helen Hill Miller, Executive Director, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

Activities

This Committee during recent years has conducted conferences on various current social and economic problems with special attention to securing a regional and occupational cross section in the points of view represented. The results of these discussions have been published in pamphlet form. Attention is invited to a number of these Special Committee Memoranda which are concerned with postwar problems.

Personnel

Helen Hill Miller, Executive Director

Publications

No. 9. "Steps Toward a Durable Peace"
No. 11. "Implications to the United States of a German Victory"
No. 13. "Education as a Means of Transmitting the Democratic Heritage"
No. 14. "What We Are Fighting For"

No. 15. "The Basis for Our Will to Win"
No. 16. "The Domestic Requirements for Victory"

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD. Luther Gulick and John D. Millett, Washington, D. C.

Activities

The NRPB has been instructed by the President to collect, analyze, and collate all constructive plans for significant public and private action in the postwar period insofar as these have to do with the natural and human resources of the nation. To this end, the Board is serving as a clearing house to assemble ideas and plans, to stimulate appropriate independent action by other public and private agencies, to harmonize views of interested individuals, and to furnish information to the President and Congress.

Since November 1940, the NRPB has been developing its "post-defense agenda," which consists of a series of studies, publications, and conferences. For the last eight years the Board has been engaged in studies of our national resources—natural, human, scientific, and economic. These studies are now being projected into the postwar period with a view to achieving and maintaining full employment, raising standards of life and labor, decentralizing post-defense emergency activities, and upbuilding America.

The lines of action to be explored and developed as elements of a postwar program are envisaged by the Board to include:

(1). Plans for demobilization of men, war plants and areas, relaxation of controls, use of surplus property.
(2). Plans with private enterprise: encouragement of private initiative, government aids and controls, industrial locations.
(3). Plans for public activity. A. Physical facilities: urban development, rural works, conservation and development of energy resources, drainage basin development, transportation development, public improvements. B. Services: health, nutrition, and medical care, education, youth employment, recreation, library, cultural activities, research.
(4). Plans for economic security.
(5). Plans affecting population and man power: population trends, labor force composition, working conditions, migration, immigration.

(6). Plans for financing and fiscal policy: overall fiscal policy, government revenue, intergovernmental fiscal relations.
(7). Plans for regional, state, and local participation.
(8). Plans for international collaboration.

Studies are under way in all these areas of research and action by the staff of the NRPB in co-operation with other public and private agencies.

As part of its work in this field, the Board has launched a series of pamphlets, the first of which appeared in August 1941, under the title "After Defense—What?" This pamphlet outlines the Board's preliminary postwar objectives, plans, and programs and invites the co-operation of all interested agencies. A second pamphlet in this series, which deals with the conditions of full employment after the war, prepared by Alvin H. Hansen, appeared in January 1942. On September 1, 1941, the Board released a 72-page report of its Public Works Committee on "Long-Range Programming of Municipal Public Works." This report is designed to serve as a guide to municipal governments in the long-range planning of their public improvements. It is part of a program to build a reserve of public works for postwar use.

During the early months of 1941, the NRPB gave a series of fortnightly policy dinners for government executives and technicians for the purpose of discussing postwar problems, stimulating thought about them, and laying a basis for common assumptions and objectives in postwar planning. In this way the Board is seeking to coordinate and harmonize the postwar planning activities of federal agencies, to break down mental barriers between departments, and to counteract the tendency to regard particular areas of action as the exclusive province of this or that agency.

These policy meetings have since been resumed. At a meeting on July 2, attended by representatives of thirty interested federal agencies, there was an exploratory discussion of post-defense problems at which those present compared notes and got acquainted. On November 6, Luther Gulick reported on postwar planning in Great Britain and the various federal agencies presented statements of their accomplishments since July. On December 3, possible

domestic repercussions of international postwar policies, and vice versa, were discussed. Mr. Berle stressed the importance of winning a diplomatic, as well as a military, victory. Mr. Perkins emphasized the need of making contracts for the purchase of Latin American raw materials on a continuing basis after the war. Mr. Bean discussed the ratio of total imports to domestic production. And Mr. Hansen emphasized utilization of, rather than equal access to, raw materials as of major importance.

With a view to keeping in effective touch with postwar planning activities in England, Luther Gulick and Alvin Hansen went to London in September to confer with responsible authorities there. On October 30, after his return from England, Mr. Gulick gave an informal oral report to the staff of the Board on his trip.*

Personnel

The "postwar agenda" of the NRPB is under the administrative guidance of Luther Gulick and John D. Millett. The staff work is being directed by Charles W. Eliot, Director, and Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., Frank W. Herring, and Ralph J. Watkins, Assistant Directors, with the aid of numerous associates, assistants, and consultants.

Existing sections of the staff, whose regular work includes problems that appear on the postwar agenda of the Board, are extending their studies to cover their postwar aspects. In addition, the staff has been expanded in three areas: (1) the long-range forecasting of national income and output, under Dr. Oscar Altman; (2) the development of city plans on a demonstration scale by progressive planning techniques, under John Miller assisted by Charles Ascher and Robert Mitchell; and (3) the field of postwar social services where Drs. David, Hanna, Harley, and Reeves in the Youth Section prepared a report on "Post-Defense Planning for Children and Youth" (December 1, 1941, 56 pages, mimeographed, confidential) and where a report on Long-Range Relief Policies is approaching completion under Dr. Eveline Burns.

* Report of Luther Gulick on Postwar Planning in Great Britain, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, December 16, 1941. Mimeographed. Confidential.

Publications

Pamphlet series: (1) "After Defense—What?" August 1941. (2) "After the War—Full Employment," January 1942. Board reports on various pertinent subjects.

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH. Paolo Contini, 66 West 12th Street, New York.

Activities

The New School for Social Research and its Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, formerly known as "University in Exile," have on their staffs a larger number of international experts than probably any other American institution. Therefore the New School considers it to be its national duty to devote an increasing part of its research activities to questions related to the national emergency, with special regard to the problems of postwar reconstruction.

Among the projects with which this report is primarily concerned are the following:

(1). *Peace Research Project.* Since the summer of 1940 the Graduate Faculty, under the chairmanship of Max Ascoli, has been engaged in a comprehensive study of the political, social, and economic aspects of the war and the postwar period. A number of these investigations, which are financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, have been published in *Social Research* (*see* Bibliography).

Other studies, which are to be completed early in 1942, comprise:

International Monetary Institutions, Democratic and Totalitarian
This work, conducted by Jakob Marschak and Albert Halasi, presents a theoretical and historical survey of methods used or suggested to combine stable employment ("internal equilibrium") and stable exchange ("external equilibrium").

Economic and Social Developments Through the War
This project, carried out by Arthur Feiler and Kurt Lachmann, is to describe and clarify the major economic and social changes developing in the belligerent nations under the impact of war. The cardinal problem is: how will the war affect the existing economic and social systems?

European Self-Sufficiency in Food Products
This study, conducted by Hans Staudinger and Julius Perlstein, analyzes

European agriculture in a possibly united European economy after the war. The history of European agriculture and food consumption since the first World War, and the effect of European self-sufficiency upon the exports of the United States, are also to be considered.

Nazi Ideology
This investigation, carried out by Hans Staudinger and Werner Pese, aims at an historical analysis of Nazi ideology, its manifestations in Hitler's foreign policy, with special emphasis on the concepts of autarchy, *Lebensraum* and *Grossraum*.

The Development of the Pan-American Idea
This project, conducted by Fernando de los Rios and Hans Staudinger, is concerned with the possibilities of economic co-operation within the Western Hemisphere. The political and ideological implications of such a "large space economy" are to be given special consideration.

(2). *Social and Economic Controls in Germany and Russia.* This project, also financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, is carried out by seven full-time research workers under the direction of Drs. Feiler, Lowe, Marschak, Staudinger, and Wunderlich. The ultimate aim is to determine, by a systematic study of institutions, attitudes, and policies, how the much vaunted efficiency of totalitarianism really works. Problems at present under investigation include the origin, function, and social position of the industrial manager in Germany and Russia, the legal and economic position of labor in both countries, the changed position of women, the development of the press, price and investment control in Germany, and the organization of the German war economy.

(3). *Totalitarian Communications.* This project, directed by Ernst Kris and Hans Speier and also financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, is primarily devoted to a content analysis of totalitarian radio propaganda in this war. The "Daily Digest of Foreign Broadcasts," prepared by the British Broadcasting Corporation on behalf of the British Ministry of Information, has been made available to the project for research purposes. The Digest contains a large sample of German, Italian and Russian standard wave transmissions, particularly of broadcasts to the home populations, which are not audible in this country. The project, in which four Rockefeller fel-

lows and several assistants are working, develops and tests new methods of content analysis and interprets the strategy of German war propaganda in the light of German propaganda theory.

(4). *Contemporary Political and Legal Trends.* This project, conducted by Max Ascoli, director, and Alexander H. Pekelis, associate director, with the help of four assistants, aims to make a contribution to the study of the structure of the modern state by pursuing a series of investigations in the field of comparative political science and comparative sociology of legal institutions.

The comparative and historical investigation so far conducted seems to reveal a striking contrast between the Anglo-American legal tradition and the general legal principles prevailing in Latin countries. These fundamental differences in the types of legal systems appear to have a distinct bearing upon the sociological structure and the very nature of the political institutions of the countries investigated. From this viewpoint, the study of the relation between the legal system and economic life as well reveals not only the usually-emphasized influence of economic factors upon the development of legal institutions, but also the inverse phenomenon. The legal data considered in the project are not confined to the formal compendium of statutes and court decisions alone, but will endeavor to take into account as well the wide plurality of the group-enforced rules of conduct, which are "legal" in their essence even when formally unlawful.

The main emphasis of the study will be on the technical analysis of the concrete legal devices through which the philosophy underlying the various lawmaking activities influences the socio-economic structure of a given country.

In addition to these projects, which are more or less directly related to the problems of the emergency and postwar period, the New School includes in its research program various other projects:

(1) a study on the influence of income distribution and prices on the demand for various consumers' goods under the direction of Dr. Marschak;
(2) work in the field of housing and education;
(3) extensive research in the field of social psychology.

Personnel

Alvin Johnson, Chairman
Hans Simon, Dean
Faculty, *see* above

Publications

Social Research (quarterly). *See* Bibliography for pertinent articles therein, May 1940 to November 1941, inclusive.

NEW YORK STATE POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE. Maurice F. Neufeld, Chairman, Division of Commerce, Albany, New York.

Activities

On November 26, 1941, Governor Herbert H. Lehman named a widely representative committee of thirty leaders in industry, labor, state and municipal government, social welfare, and education to consider measures designed to avert mass unemployment when the defense emergency is ended. The committee, headed by Maurice F. Neufeld, Deputy Commissioner of the Division of Commerce, will consider among other measures use of public works and launching of new industries to absorb the jobless.

Personnel

Arthur W. Brandt, Superintendent of Public Works
Irving Ives, Chairman, Joint Legislative Committee on Labor and Industrial Conditions
Robert Moses, State Council of Parks
Mark A. Daly, Associated Industries of New York State
Mark Graves, Commissioner of Taxation
Percy H. Johnston, State Chamber of Commerce
David C. Prince, General Electric Company
Frederick H. Ecker, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Thomas J. Lyons, State Federation of Labor

Others named by the Governor were:

Gustav A. Steibel, State Industrial Union Council
William P. Capes, New York State Conference of Mayors
Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner

Ruth Ayres, New York State League of Women Voters
William I. Myers, Cornell University
Robert Haig, Columbia University
Edward Weinfeld, Commissioner of Housing
Thomas Jefferson Miley, Commerce and Industry Association of New York
J. Buckley Bryan, Division of the Budget
David C. Adie, Commissioner of Social Welfare
Gerald V. Cruise, State Power Authority
William Groat, Counsel, Joint Legislative Committee on Labor and Industrial Conditions
Howard L. Volgeneau, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce
Chester du Mond, New York State Farm Bureau Federation
Senator Jacob Schwarzwald
Frank C. Moore, Association of Towns
Edwin Ashley Salmon, New York City Planning Commission
Clarence H. Low
Assemblyman Robert F. Wagner, Jr.

Publications

None.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL SEMINAR ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS. Henry P. Jordan, Assistant Professor of Government, Graduate School, Washington Square, New York.

Activities

A Seminar on Post-War Reconstruction Problems was set up in the Graduate School in the spring term of 1940. It is conducted under the auspices of a faculty committee drawn from the departments of Government, History, and Economics. The work of the Seminar is carried on with a group of Fellows and advanced students who are engaged in independent research. Lectures on special topics are given by outsiders on invitation. Recently the Seminar has had the collaboration of Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder of the Pan-Europa Movement.

The purpose of the Seminar is to serve as a center for the study of the problems resulting from the Second World War and possibilities of their solution, and as a forum for integrated activities in the social sciences. Attention is given throughout to the interaction of political, economic, and social developments, and their significance for a peace settlement. During the first semester of its activity the Seminar explored the ground as regards the principal factors underlying the present conflict. In the year 1940–1941 special topics were taken up for study, such as the growth of government regulation in the economic field, problems of international trade, European minorities, the conflict of ideologies and propaganda in Latin America, and problems of public opinion in the United States concerning Latin America. In the current academic year special attention has been given to the problems of hemisphere policy, social reforms in Eastern Europe, and regionalism in international administration.

Personnel

Clyde Eagleton
Charles Hodges
George S. Hirschland
Rinehart J. Swenson
Henry P. Jordan
Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi

Publications

A mimeographed "Report" on the activities of the Seminar was circulated in the summer of 1940. A book entitled *Problems of Post-War Reconstruction,* under the editorship of Henry P. Jordan, is about to be published by the American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. It contains, besides several chapters of general scope, three special parts dealing with "Problems of the Old World," "the Western Hemisphere," and the relation between "Economics and Politics in Reconstruction," with attention given also to the gold problem (Dr. G. S. Hirschland) and methods of foreign trade policy. Contributors other than members of the faculty of New York University are Prof. Howard Becker, University of Wisconsin, Prof. Erich Hula of the New School for Social Re-

search, and Dr. Richard Schueller, former Undersecretary of State in the Foreign Office of Austria. Further plans include the publication of a series of monographs based on studies made in the Seminar.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS. Carl B. Spaeth, Assistant Coordinator, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Activities

This Office was set up by the President under the defense program on July 30, 1941, with Nelson Rockefeller in charge, to serve as the center for the co-ordination of the cultural and commercial relations of the nations affecting hemisphere defense. The primary emphasis in its current economic research is on trade mechanisms and procedures. Long-range studies under way cover three main areas:

(1) the postwar position of Latin American nations in world trade;
(2) the internal economic reorganization and industrial development of these nations as affected by the war and measures of hemispheric defense; and
(3) the development of welfare programs for their peoples, e.g., health, education, immigration, land settlement, etc.

Some of the specific problems under investigation include raw material purchases and prices, export credit insurance, foreign trade competition, financial development, communications, disposition of surpluses, priorities, and methods of price control.

Personnel

These studies are being conducted by the Commercial and Financial Division which was combined on November 22, 1941, with the personnel of the Board of Economic Warfare engaged in hemisphere matters to create the American Hemisphere Division of the Board, under the direction of Carl B. Spaeth, Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The economic studies staff includes Joseph C. Rovensky, Paul Nitze, Rupert Emerson, William F. Machold, Earl N. Bressman, et al.

Publications

None.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS. Earl Nash, Liaison Officer, 1405 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Activities

In November 1941, this Office appointed a liaison officer to provide an information service on current developments in the federal government in the postwar field. This Office does not make any postwar studies itself, but serves as a clearing house of information on the activities of other government agencies.

Personnel

Lowell Mellett, Director
Earl Nash, Liaison Officer

Publications

The Office furnishes a daily newspaper clipping service and a weekly magazine abstract service to government officials.

OFFICE OF POPULATION RESEARCH. Frank W. Notestein, School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Activities

The Office of Population Research of Princeton University's School of Public and International Affairs has accepted primary responsibility for the demographic section of the series of postwar studies being conducted by the Economic, Financial, and Transit Department of the League of Nations. The analysis of European population problems will fall into nine parts:

(1). Historical note—The background of the demographic situation in Europe.
(2). General description of the relationship of population to resources in prewar Europe.
(3). The dynamics of European population.
(4). The implications of present trends in rate of population growth of the future population of the nations and the major regions of Europe.
(5). Population in employable ages, by sex.
(6). The role of migration in the equalization of European population pressure.

(7). The economic problems associated with rapid growth in Europe.
(8). Areas of actual or incipient population decline.
(9). Population policy as a means of forestalling rapid population decline.

Similar, although somewhat less detailed, studies for other sections of the world remain to be elaborated.

Personnel

The professional staff at present engaged in the study include: Frank W. Notestein, Irene B. Taeuber, Dudley Kirk, and Ansley J. Coale of the Office of Population Research, and Frank Lorimer of the American University.

Publications

It is contemplated that individual sections of the report will be published by the League of Nations as they become available.

POST-EMERGENCY ECONOMIC ADVISORY COMMISSION. H. Jerry Voorhis, 501 Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Activities

In January 1941, Senator Wagner of New York and Congressman Voorhis of California introduced a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) to establish a Post-Emergency Economic Advisory Commission. This Commission would be composed of three members of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate; three members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House; and six members appointed by the President. The Commission would be authorized and directed to study the economic problems likely to confront the nation upon the termination of the present emergency, and to formulate a comprehensive program for the full utilization of America's resources of men and machines in maintaining and improving the economic well-being of all the people.

Congressman Voorhis also introduced on January 10, 1941, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 59) to establish a National Unemployment Commission whose duty would be to develop a program for postwar economic adjustment. "The Commission shall give special

attention to measures to be taken at the time of the return of the nation to a peacetime economy in order that the reduction of defense expenditures will not result in depression and severely aggravated unemployment."

Hearings on both these resolutions were held by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Labor between June 24 and July 1, 1941. Testimony in support of the resolutions was submitted by eleven members of Congress, and representatives of seventeen farm groups, labor unions, business associations, consumer co-operatives, church, and civic organizations. Congressmen have received many letters from their constituents in support of this proposal, and a favorable report on it by the House Committee on Labor is expected. Favorable action has been delayed by questions as to the size and composition of the proposed Commission and the problem of organizing its relations with various special interest groups.

Personnel

Senator Robert F. Wagner and Representative H. Jerry Voorhis, sponsors; Representative Robert Ramspeck, Chairman, House Labor Subcommittee.

Publications

U. S. Congress, House of Representatives, Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Labor on H. J. Res. 59 and 76, 77th Congress, 1st Session, June 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, and July 1, 1941.

POST-WAR ECONOMIC PLANNING COMMITTEE. Benjamin A. Javits, Chairman, 15 Church Street, New York; Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Activities

This is a recently organized committee "for full employment and free enterprise," sponsored by the American Business Congress, representing small and intermediate business. Its basic idea is that the forces of industry are the ones which really have to assure the peace. It is concerned with tasks of organization and leadership rather than research.

Personnel

Benjamin A. Javits, Chairman
L. D. Brown, Secretary

and a group of twenty-five or more manufacturers, editors, publishers, labor leaders, bankers, *et al.*

Publications

None.

POSTWAR PLANNING IN ENGLAND.

In England some advance thinking on postwar problems is now being undertaken officially by such bodies as Arthur Greenwood's Reconstruction Committee at the Offices of the War Cabinet; Lord Reith's Consultative Panel on physical planning at the Ministry of Works and Buildings; Sir Frederick Leith-Ross's Bureau which is dealing with the problem of supplying the urgent needs of Europe after the war; Sir William Beveridge's Committee on the Social Insurances and Allied Services; and the Interdepartmental Committee on Demobilisation.

Outside government departments, reconstruction studies are being undertaken by PEP, the Nuffield College Social Reconstruction Survey, the 1940 Council, the Reconstruction Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and many other bodies. Regional reconstruction organizations have been established in Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and elsewhere. Each of the three major political parties has set up reconstruction committees.

In the industrial field, a number of private firms and organizations, representing industries as a whole, are already at work studying the problems with which they are likely to be faced when the war is over. One of the largest aircraft companies in the country has set up a Reconstruction Department which is making surveys of probable postwar markets and labor and material supply. Influential professional bodies, such as the civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering societies, have set up reconstruction committees which are working in conjunction to deal with several specific problems.

PRIVATE AGENCIES.

See:

American Association of University Women
American Bar Association
American Federation of Labor
American Jewish Committee
American Law Institute
American Library Association
American Society of Planning Officials
American Youth Commission
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
Committee for National Morale
Committee on World Organization
Council for Democracy
Economic Policies Council
Federal Council of Churches
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Food Research Institute
Foreign Policy Association
Fourth House Committee
Institute of Jewish Affairs
League for Industrial Democracy
National Bureau of Economic Research
National Industrial Conference Board
National Planning Association
National Policy Committee
New School for Social Research
New York University Graduate Seminar on Post-War Reconstruction Problems
Post-War Economic Planning Committee
Progressive Education Association
Rotary International
Social Science Research Council
Twentieth Century Fund
United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction
University of California, Institutes for Social Science Research

PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. Frederick L. Redefer, Director, 221 West 57th Street, New York.

Activities

The Board of Directors of the Progressive Education Association recently created a committee to consider educational reconstruction during the war and postwar periods under the chairmanship of Grayson N. Kefauver. The purpose of the committee is to consider and formulate a statement of desirable educational practices in order to serve social needs connected with the emergency. This new committee began its work in November 1941, and to date has not issued any reports. Presumably its activities and recommendations will be reported from time to time in *Progressive Education,* the monthly journal of the Association.

Personnel

Frederick L. Redefer, Director
Grayson N. Kefauver, Chairman

Publications

Progressive Education (monthly).

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION, *see* Transportation Agencies.

PUBLIC WORK RESERVE, *see* Federal Works Agency.

RAILROAD DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, *see* Transportation Agencies.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON PEACE AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS, *see* American Jewish Committee.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL. Walter D. Head, Chairman, Committee on Research in Post-War World Reorganization, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Activities

On November 11, 1941, Walter D. Head, Chairman of the Committee on Research as to Participation of Rotarians in Post-War World Reorganization, wrote the president of each Rotary Club, suggesting a series of questions for study by the members in order that they might become better informed about postwar problems. "Men of good-will who are united in Rotary," he said, "have a special responsibility in connection with the problems of reconstruction and reorganization in the postwar period." Following are the questions which are being studied by Rotary Clubs in regular or special meetings:

(1). Do we believe that war can be eliminated by providing some means of international co-operation for the equitable settlement of disputes between nations and the remedying of injustices? What would we be willing to have our nation do to accomplish this?

(2). Do we agree that enduring peace will require social and economic security with an improved standard of living throughout the world? What steps can be taken to accomplish this?

(3). What steps should be taken to provide necessary access to raw materials and freer commercial interchange between nations? What effect will the advance of science have upon these problems?
(4). What are the rights of minorities—political, linguistic, racial, and religious, and what recognition must in fairness be given them?
(5). What are the special dangers of large-scale unemployment which will inevitably follow the demobilization of the millions now occupied in wartime activities? How can such dangers be eliminated or modified?
(6). What interferences are there with the free interchange of ideas and knowledge which is necessary to the advancement of civilization? To what extent can and should such interferences be removed?
(7). What plans should be made now to deal with postwar emergencies of starvation and disorder in other countries?

Personnel

Walter D. Head, Chairman, Committee on Research in Post-War World Reorganization.

Publications

The Rotarian (monthly).

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM. Col. Lewis Sanders, Chief, Reemployment Division, 21st and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Activities

Section 8 of the Selective Service Act of 1940 provides for the protection of the jobs of those men who satisfactorily complete their military service. The Act provides that the United States Government and private employers must reinstate such men in their former positions, with certain specific limitations regarding undue hardships that may be incurred. In addition, the Act also states that the government will seek to help find jobs for such men as may have been unemployed at the time of their induction into the service.

Carrying out these provisions is made a part of the responsibility of the Director of Selective Service, who has set up a Reemployment Division in the Selective Service System through which to make this part of the Act effective. In a memorandum to all state directors on August 21, 1941, the National Director instructed each state director to arrange to have a Reemployment Committeeman affiliated

with each local board who will serve as a liaison agent and consultant between the soldier, his former employer, industry, and the State Employment Service.

The plan is to supply each state director, as far in advance of the men's return as the Army is able to provide the information, with lists for each local board within the state of the men who will be discharged, and the approximate dates of such discharges. In addition, there will be forwarded a microfilm photograph and record of the soldier's educational, industrial, and occupational qualifications and experience. Chief reliance is thus placed upon the Reemployment Committeemen, who are to serve on a voluntary basis, for the re-employment of soldiers relieved from active duty with the armed forces. Instructions to them have been issued in the form of suggestions to state directors who may modify them as local conditions require, a number of states having already inaugurated state plans for re-employment. Representatives of the United States Employment Service will also interview the men in camp on the eve of their discharge to arrange for their immediate and direct employment in defense industries.

Personnel

Col. Lewis Sanders, Chief, Reemployment Division

Publications

Instructions, photographs, personnel records.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. Robert T. Crane, Executive Director, 230 Park Avenue, New York.

Activities

The primary function of the Council is the stimulation and promotion of research in the field of the social sciences rather than the direct conduct of research projects. Through its various committees and special staffs, however, the Council does perform some research, the results of which appear in published documents. The Council has not engaged in research programs specifically directed at problems of the postwar period, but some of its current work relates closely to war and postwar problems.

The Council's recently appointed Committee on Social Aspects of the War is now formulating a program of work for the stimulation of research in this field. Its Committee on Employment with the aid of a staff, during the past two years, has been engaged in planning a comprehensive program of research in the field of employment and unemployment, the findings of which should be useful in meeting postwar problems of maintaining full employment. The Committee on Social Security has been in existence for several years with a staff located in Washington conducting research in the field of social security. Some of its recent work, specifically a study of dismissal compensation in relation to the defense program, has a bearing on war and postwar problems. The Council's Committee on Industry and Trade has recently been reconstituted with an enlarged membership and charged with responsibility for planning and stimulating research in its broad area. This Committee's plans have not yet been formulated but it is likely that some of its work will bear on postwar reconstruction.

The Council is in process of reconstituting its Committee on International Relations which, in all probability, will be concerned with the problems of appraising America's situation in the world and the international problems which will face the United States in the postwar world.

Personnel

The staff and committee work of the Council is carried on under the general directorship of Robert T. Crane, Executive Director, and under the Council's Problems and Policies Committee.

Douglas Brown is Chairman, and Paul Webbink, Director, of the Council's Committee on Social Security. The reconstituted Committee on Industry and Trade is under the chairmanship of R. D. Calkins, and the Committee on Social Aspects of the War is under the chairmanship of Leonard Cottrell.

Publications

It is expected that the results of the work of the Council's committees will appear from time to time in mimeographed or printed form. The findings of the Committee on Employment, during the past two years, are approaching publication stage. The report on

dismissal compensation in the war economy, prepared by Everett D. Hawkins for the Committee on Social Security, was published in January 1942.

STATE DEPARTMENT. Leo Pasvolsky, Chief, Division of Special Research, Washington, D. C.

Activities

A Division of Special Research was set up in the State Department in the spring of 1941 to conduct special studies in the field of foreign affairs, analyze developments and conditions arising out of present disturbed international relations, and collaborate in this field with other government agencies.

The new Division is taking the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Declaration as a statement of the preliminary objectives to be sought in the postwar world and is studying the basic requirements for achieving them. Its studies, still in an early stage of development, aim to lay a factual foundation for a broad program of world economic reconstruction based on these policies enunciated by Secretary of State Hull:

(1). Extreme nationalism must not again be permitted to express itself in excessive trade restrictions.
(2). Nondiscrimination in international commercial relations must be the rule, so that international trade may grow and prosper.
(3). Raw material supplies must be available to all nations without discrimination.

Late in February 1942 an Interdepartmental Committee was in process of formation, with White House approval, under the chairmanship of Secretary Cordell Hull, which was expected to become the central guiding agency in the federal government on problems of postwar international reconstruction.

Personnel

Leo Pasvolsky, Chief
Richard Eldridge
Harley Notter
C. Easton Rothwell

Ruth B. Russell
Henry J. Wadleigh

Publications

At present the Division has no publication plans. The results of its research may find expression from time to time in addresses and statements by Department officials. *See* the Department *Bulletin.*

STATE PLANNING BOARDS. John Miller, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

Activities

Alabama—PWR.* Co-operation with Extension Service in agricultural problems; improvement of relationship between agriculture and industry; improvement of urban and rural housing; encouragement of study by industry of postwar problems; assistance to communities in obtaining new industries.

Arizona—PWR.

Arkansas—PWR.

California—Inauguration of a series of state-wide studies directed toward maintenance of employment.

Colorado—PWR.

Connecticut—The Governor is expected to appoint a Post-War Planning Committee to function as an arm of the State Development Commission, but to have a representative membership appointed directly by the Governor. The Committee will have a special appropriation and administrative and technical staff. Most of its work will probably be done through committees of federal and state officials and lay members. The tentative setup calls for a report on the postwar planning program divided into eight sections: Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Industry, Finance, Labor, Public Service, and

* The symbol PWR is used to indicate the preparation, usually in co-operation with the Public Works Reserve, of a "shelf" of public works projects which can be used to ease postwar readjustments. Absence of the symbol does not necessarily mean that the state is not engaged in such activity but indicates that PWR is not specifically mentioned in the state planning board report as a postwar activity.

Social Science.

Florida—PWR. Study trends of wealth, income, and population movements for postwar planning.

Georgia—PWR.

Idaho—PWR. Co-operation with all interested institutions and agencies in efforts to prevent recession and to determine directions for readjustments.

Illinois—PWR. Encouragement of formation of local postwar planning committees in defense areas.

Indiana—PWR.

Kansas—Under discussion.

Louisiana—PWR.

Maryland—PWR. Continuation of long-range studies on library facilities, higher education, airport and airways, medical care, and Baltimore metropolitan area.

Massachusetts—PWR. A Post-War Readjustment Committee has been established with thirty-two members representing labor, management, farmers, economists, and planning authorities.

Minnesota—PWR. Under discussion.

Mississippi—PWR.

Missouri—Under discussion.

Montana—PWR.

Nevada—PWR.

New Hampshire—PWR. Participation in postwar co-ordinating activities of Planning Committee of State Defense Council.

Special study is being given to the Piscataqua (interstate) Regional Defense Area around the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, a plan having been just completed for future development of the region which under present conditions will, in large part, be held in abeyance for the postwar period. Particular attention is being given to opportunities for private industrial development to absorb Portsmouth Navy Yard workers after the war.

New Jersey—PWR.

New Mexico—PWR. The Director of the State Planning Board is a member of the national Post-War Economic Planning Committee "for full employment and free enterprise" under the auspices of

the American Business Congress; the New Mexico Post-War Planning Commission; and the Land Use Advisory Council.

New York—In recent months the Ives Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions has become interested in problems of postwar planning. The Bureau of Planning has collaborated closely with the Ives Committee in laying the groundwork for postwar planning.

Recently the Governor appointed the Director of the Bureau of Planning to be Chairman of the New York State Post-Defense Employment Committee. On this Committee are the heads of various state departments, as well as representatives of labor, industry, agriculture, and other interests within the state.

Oklahoma—PWR.

Oregon—PWR. Co-operation with Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission and National Resources Planning Board on general problems.

Pennsylvania—PWR.

Rhode Island—PWR.

South Carolina—Co-operation with National Resources Planning Board and other agencies on general problems.

Tennessee—PWR.

Virginia—PWR. The population and economic resources study, with its three branches dealing with population, land use economics and industrial potentialities, is being directed in part toward minimizing the shock of the postwar transition.

Washington—PWR. General consideration of problems.

West Virginia—PWR. Committees working on long-range studies have been instructed to consider postwar problems.

Wisconsin—PWR.

Wyoming—PWR.

Personnel

John Miller, Chief, Field Service Section, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

Publications

Annual Reports of State Planning Boards.

Progress Reports of NRPB.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Gordon R. Clapp, General Manager, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Activities

The TVA is not attempting to develop a formal set of plans or specific projects for the postwar period, but is seeking rather to carry on its many-sided program so as to strengthen the economy of the region and thus fortify it against whatever problems emerge after the war. This concept of the TVA's task in both the short and long run is illustrated in such activities as the following:

(1). Its rehabilitation of one of the first World War nitrate plants and its building of a new ammonia plant which will produce ammonium nitrates for munitions and phosphatic fertilizers during the emergency, and be used to improve soil fertility for the long run.
(2). The accelerated program of construction required in the development of huge quantities of hydroelectric power needed for defense industries now and for industrial expansion and domestic consumption later on.
(3). Research programs in industrial and mineral resources to develop new processes for extracting aluminum and magnesium now and new types of postwar commercial activity.
(4). The encouragement and strengthening of state and local planning agencies in the Valley to cope with emergency conditions and to deal with postwar problems.

Personnel

Gordon R. Clapp, General Manager

Publications

Annual reports and occasional addresses by Authority members.

TOLAN COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE MIGRATION. Robert K. Lamb, Staff Director, 513 Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Activities

This Select Committee of the House of Representatives was created by the 76th Congress to investigate the interstate migration of destitute citizens. The life of the Committee has been extended to January 3, 1943. Under its new resolution it has held hearings in nine cities. To date, twenty volumes of testimony before it have been printed.

At the present time, the only research being carried on with respect to postwar problems is a study of reconstruction problems and proposals following World War I. Four staff members are working on this study under the direction of F. P. Weber.

The Committee is thinking about surveying present proposals to soften the impact of unemployment in the postwar period. Such a survey would not be comprehensive or original, but would collate material in its hearings and pertinent supplementary data of interest to the Committee bearing upon unemployment insurance, dismissal compensation, etc. If such a survey is made, it will probably be submitted in the form of a report to Congress along with a report on priorities unemployment which is in process.

Some of the testimony given at the hearings before the Tolan Committee has contained proposals to cushion a postwar letdown. These proposals have been connected with schemes to control current inflationary tendencies, to divert consumer incomes to needed defense expenditures, and to extend the coverage of the social security program. The hearings contain extensive discussion of the relative merits of voluntary vs. compulsory savings, the Keynes "deferred pay" plan, dismissal or separation wage plans both for technologically-displaced and defense-displaced workers, and expansion of the social insurance system as a postwar cushion.

The witnesses who have testified on these measures to curb consumer spending, finance defense, and provide purchasing power for consumers in the future, include Mgr. John A. Ryan, Isador Lubin, Philip Murray, Noel Sargent, Leon Henderson, Richard M. Neustadt, William Green, and Arthur Altmeyer.

Personnel

Rep. John H. Tolan, Chairman
Dr. Robert K. Lamb, Staff Director

Publications

Three interim reports and twenty volumes of Hearings before the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, House of Representatives, 77th Congress, 1st Session, pursuant to H. Res. 113.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS. Sylvia Pacelle, Secretary, Association of Trade Association Executives, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Activities

At its annual convention at Hershey, Pennsylvania, on September 11–13, 1941, the Association of Trade Association Executives devoted a session to a discussion of postwar problems and plans. Dal Hitchcock addressed the meeting on the research program which the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is developing on postwar economic problems. Much interest in this program was evidenced in the subsequent discussion.

Personnel

In December 1941, the Association set up a Committee on Postwar Planning to assemble information regarding what trade associations are now doing to anticipate postwar conditions, to define what they may properly do in this field, and to confer with governmental and other agencies. The members of this Committee are:

Earl Constantine, Chairman
National Assoc. of Hosiery Mfrs.
468 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

C. Stewart Comeaux
Institute of Makers of Explosives
103 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Wilson Compton
National Lumber Mfrs. Assoc.
1337 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Roscoe C. Edlund
Assoc. of Amer. Soap & Glycerine Producers, 381 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

H. E. Foreman
Assoc. General Contractors of Amer.
Munsey Building
Washington, D. C.

Henry P. Fowler
Department of Manufacture
Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.
1615 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Frederic R. Gamble
American Assoc. of Advertising Agencies, 420 Lexington Ave.
New York, N. Y.

A. P. Haake
National Assoc. of Furniture Mfrs.
666 Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Ill.

Herman H. Lind
Amer. Inst. of Bolt, Nut & Rivet Mfrs., 1550 Hanna Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Richard M. McClure
Refrigeration Equipment Mfrs. Assoc., 111 West Washington Street
Chicago, Ill.

Herbert U. Nelson
National Assoc. of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Ill.

Frank Rising
Automotive Parts & Equipment Mfrs., Inc.
800 Michigan Theatre Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.

R. S. Smethurst
National Assoc. of Mfrs.
Investment Building
Washington, D. C.

Walter S. Tower
American Iron and Steel Institute
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Theodore E. Veltfort
Copper and Brass Research Assoc.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Warren N. Watson
Manufacturing Chemists Assoc. of the U. S., Woodward Building
Washington, D. C.

Publications

None.

TRANSPORTATION AGENCIES. Ralph J. Watkins,* Assistant Director, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

Numerous public and private agencies concerned with various forms of transportation are carrying on studies of postwar transportation problems. Factors influencing the demand for commercial transport and the supply of facilities available to meet that demand are being analyzed and projected. The future outlook for transportation after the cessation of heavy defense expenditures is being surveyed and the prospects of renewed competition for traffic among the several agencies of transport are being appraised. The urgent necessity for the development and application of a national transportation policy in order to alleviate the transport problems of the postwar period is being stressed.

The following agencies are making or planning studies of postwar transportation problems in their particular fields:

Association of American Railroads, Bureau of Railway Economics, Julius H. Parmelee, Director

* Inquiries about the work of all United States Government agencies in the transportation field can be addressed to Mr. Watkins.

Automotive, Transportation, and Farm Equipment Branch, War Production Board, Andrew Stevenson, Director
Board of Economic Warfare (*q.v.*), Milo Perkins, Executive Director
Board of Investigation and Research (*q.v.*), Truman C. Bigham, Secretary
Civil Aeronautics Authority, R. W. Stough, Director, Economic Bureau
Corps of Army Engineers, Brigadier General Eugene Reybold, Chief
Inland Waterways Corporation, Chester C. Thompson, President
National Automobile Manufacturers Association, Pike Johnson, Secretary
National Resources Planning Board (*q.v.*), Ralph J. Watkins, Assistant Director
Public Roads Administration, Thomas H. MacDonald, Administrator
Railroad Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
State Planning Boards (*q.v.*)
United States Maritime Commission (*q.v.*), Henry L. Deimel, Jr., Chief Economist

Publications

Annual reports and special studies.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Roy Blough, Division of Tax Research, Washington, D. C.

Activities

Attention is being given to the long-run aspects of financial problems in various divisions of the Treasury Department.

In the Office of the Secretary, studies are being made of postwar intergovernmental debt problems and of problems of belligerent occupation.

In the Division of Tax Research, directed by Roy Blough, a study of federal-state fiscal relations is in progress. This study takes a critical view of the overall fiscal system, inquiring whether it is well suited to the attainment of nonfiscal ends such as full employment

and maximum national income. The probable fiscal responsibilities of the postwar era are being considered and the techniques which might best serve are receiving attention. Complaints against lack of co-ordination in the tax system and the remedies offered are to be thoroughly reviewed.

Studies bearing directly or indirectly on postwar problems are also under way in the Division of Monetary Research, directed by Harry White, and in the Division of Research and Statistics, directed by George C. Haas.

Personnel

Roy Blough, Ernst Feilchenfeld, Harold M. Groves, Luther Gulick, George C. Haas, Clarence Heer, Mabel Newcomer, Harry White, *et al.*

Publications

None.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND. Evans Clark, Executive Director, 330 West 42d Street, New York.

Activities

Postwar Planning in the United States is the second revision of two previous mimeographed reports compiled by Dr. Galloway—the first one issued in July 1941. The Fund plans to issue further editions at periodic intervals so that interested organizations and the general public may be kept up to date on the progress and plans for research in the field of American postwar readjustment.

The Fund will also publish a series of brief popular books to be written by Stuart Chase and presenting to the general public his idea of what the major postwar problems of reconstruction are likely to be. The Fund's standard practice is to issue reports on controversial economic questions, based upon comprehensive surveys by special research staffs, together with recommendations for action by special committees. In this instance the Fund has commissioned Stuart Chase to etch, in this new series of books, as vivid a word picture as possible of what he thinks the future will be. The Fund is giving Mr. Chase research assistance and the critical advice and counsel of the Fund staff, and arranging for consultation with specially qualified experts in various fields. The interpretations, opinions, and

conclusions expressed in the books, however, will be those of Mr. Chase and not necessarily those of the Fund or the consultants. It is hoped that this sort of intellectual pioneering will stimulate and focus thought on the problems which must be solved if we are to "win the peace."

The Fund is also planning an intensive survey of (1) the postwar needs and resources of the United States and (2) the financial problems involved in meeting postwar needs.

Personnel

Evans Clark, Executive Director, and J. Frederic Dewhurst, the Fund Economist, have been immediately in charge of the planning of the Fund's research program in this field. Mr. A. B. Handler is assisting Mr. Chase in assembling material for the series of books which he is preparing. Dr. George B. Galloway has prepared the reports on research in the field of postwar reconstruction.

Publications

"Postwar Planning in the United States," by George B. Galloway, April 1942 (preceded by two earlier reports covering the same ground). 170 pages, paper, 60 cents.

The Road We Are Traveling: 1914–1942 by Stuart Chase. 112 pages, cloth, $1.00 (ready April 1942).

This is the first in a series of books entitled "When the War Ends."

Subsequent titles in this series are:

Goals for America: A Budget of Our Needs and Resources by Stuart Chase. In preparation.

The Dollar Dilemma: Problems of Postwar Finance by Stuart Chase. In preparation.

Tomorrow's Trade: Problems of Our Foreign Commerce by Stuart Chase. In preparation.

Farmer, Worker, Businessman: Their Place in Postwar America by Stuart Chase. In preparation.

Winning the Peace by Stuart Chase. In preparation.

A complete list of Fund publications in other fields may be had upon request.

UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. John M. Redpath, Director of Research, Washington, D. C.

Activities

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is focussing its attention upon current developments affecting industry and commerce in the United States, in the belief that measures now taken should have such form and such purposes that they will lessen the tasks and problems of the postwar period. The Chamber is concerned with problems of national defense, transportation, merchant marine, natural resources, employment relations, federal finance, taxation, prices, foreign trade, etc.

An Economic Policy Committee is in process of formation which will consider economic developments and trends growing out of policies and measures taken for purposes of national defense, with particular reference to problems of postwar adjustment. This Committee will consider all proposals from responsible sources relating to postwar problems.

Personnel

John M. Redpath, Director of Research

Publications

Reports and addresses.

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION. Reinhold Schairer, Research Director, 2 West 45th Street, New York.

Activities

This Committee grew out of a conference of leading educators held at Princeton in August 1940. The conference was called by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, to explore the possibilities of international co-operation in the work of educational reconstruction. The Committee's work is carried on in co-operation with the British Committee on Educational Reconstruction and a number of educational organizations in the United States. A statement of the aims and functions of the Committee appears in the October issue of *Progressive Education,* on page 318, and in a leaflet issued by the National Education Association, Wash-

ington, entitled "After-War Educational Reconstruction: A Proposal to Men of Goodwill."

Personnel

Reinhold Schairer, Vice Chairman and Research Director

Publications

Mimeographed materials.

UNITED STATES JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Binford Arney, Vice President, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois.

Activities

The Junior Chamber of Commerce is taking an active interest in postwar problems and is seeking to inform its members regarding developments, policies, and programs. It has organized a Section on Post-War Planning with a panel of thirty members and local committees and educational programs. A meeting of the Chamber was held in Chicago February 27–28, 1942, to discuss current trends of thought on postwar policies and to stimulate the members to prepare now for the postwar period.

Personnel

Walter W. Finke, President
Binford Arney, Vice President

Publications

Future (monthly).

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION. Henry L. Deimel, Jr., Chief, Research and Statistics, Washington, D. C.

Activities

The essential requirements at this time for postwar planning, so far as the American Merchant Marine is concerned, consist of appropriate studies in preparation for the resumption of the Maritime Commission's long-range program, with due adjustment to the postwar situation, from where that program began to be distorted by the emergency.

This program was outlined in the Economic Survey of the American Merchant Marine, a report of the Maritime Commission trans-

mitted to Congress on November 10, 1937, in accordance with a provision in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. This report outlined a program for the determination of the essential trade routes, which is the key to the Act of 1936, for the rehabilitation of the aging American merchant marine by the construction of five hundred new merchant vessels of advanced design at the rate of fifty a year, and for various other essential activities such as the training of seagoing personnel and the provision of financial assistance for ship construction and operation, all within the policy and provisions of the Act of 1936.

The current war has necessitated a very great distortion of this program, particularly in respect to new construction, and through the emergency action taken to direct available shipping tonnage to the most urgently needed employment. Instead of 500 ocean-going vessels in ten years, some 2,500 are to be constructed in the United States in the next three years; and the war has compelled a complete reshuffling of employment of our merchant fleet on our various trade routes during the war.

Postwar planning in this field is limited by the extreme difficulty at this time of anticipating the postwar situation. There is much to be done by way of advance preparation, however, so as to be in a position promptly to adjust to the postwar situation as rapidly as its outlines emerge. It will then be necessary (a) to develop swiftly a revised program of essential trade route requirements; (b) to adjust vessel construction activity to revised estimates of our long-range needs; and (c) to adapt crew training and other essential adjunct programs to these revised estimates. The task now is to carry on the basic studies necessary in preparation for the foregoing postwar requirements.

In large measure these studies are obverse facets of the research projects necessary for the present emergency. Thus, studies of the size and sources of additional employment in the growing ship construction activity have as their obverse, studies of the former occupations to which workers may return, or alternative occupations for which they may be fitted, and the number of workers to be thus demobilized. Studies of material requirements have as their obverse,

studies of the reductions in such requirements when the emergency ship construction activity is demobilized.

Past experience provides a background and pattern for studies in anticipation of future problems. Thus, since it is inevitable that reduction of the emergency construction program will some day be in order, perhaps coming very suddenly, the comparable experience of the last war provides valuable text for analysis. The emergency construction contracts have appropriate cancellation provisions, and the experience under the cancellation provisions in the earlier period should be a guide to future decisions at the end of the emergency.

Previous postwar experience in merchant marine policy and activity needs also to be reviewed, to avoid the errors of that time, such as the almost complete lapse in shipbuilding for most of two decades. The demobilization of war ship construction must be accompanied by the resumption of an appropriate continuing long-range program to maintain our merchant marine in accordance with our needs. These needs will depend upon the postwar world situation and our relation to it; precise planning is therefore not now possible, but many of the elements contributing to that planning can now begin to be shaped up by a review of the past and of current changes. Thus, a review of water-borne commerce and flag participation on our essential trade routes in 1939 and preceding years, and of the changes therein during the current war, provides essential background for study.

Studies of the nature above outlined are being formulated and initiated in the Maritime Commission as rapidly as available personnel and the pressure of urgent emergency work make possible.

Personnel

Henry L. Deimel, Jr., Chief, Research and Statistics

Publications

Reports to Congress.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION. Howard S. Piquet, Chief, Economics Division, Washington, D. C.

Activities

The Tariff Commission is devoting most of its attention to war

work. On December 12, 1941, its facilities were made formally available to the Economic Defense Board (now the Board of Economic Warfare) from which body it now takes its major directives.

In its war work, as well as in its general research, the Commission has been acutely aware that the decisions which are being made from day to day and the methods which the totalitarian countries have developed in carrying out their trade policies will to a considerable extent determine the solution of our international economic problems after the war. The reports now being prepared and the decisions to which the Tariff Commission contributes therefore will have a very direct bearing on the postwar world. There are listed below some of the more important research projects that have been completed or are in progress, which bear most directly upon postwar international problems.

I. Studies in the European field

1. *Foreign Trade and Exchange Controls in Germany* (Report in progress).

   This report consists of an analysis of the operations of German trade and exchange practices and procedures during the period 1931 to 1939, and a study of German trade relations with the United States and other countries. Special emphasis is placed upon the trade practices under the Nazi regime since 1934. An understanding of these trade practices will be a virtual prerequisite to postwar planning in the international field.

2. *Italian Commercial Policy and Foreign Trade, 1922–1940* (Report No. 142, Second Series, 1941).

   This report presents a description of the general characteristics of the Italian economy and of the main features of Fascist economic policy, a discussion of the techniques established for the control of imports, an analysis of the course of Italian foreign trade and United States–Italian trade in recent years, and an evaluation of the results of recent Italian commercial policy. The study presents an unusually complete and detailed statistical account of Italian trade up to June 1940, when the publication of trade statistics was suspended by the Italian government, and should therefore be of considerable assistance to any study of Italian trade relations prepared after the present conflict.

3. *French Commercial Policy and Foreign Trade, 1919–1941* (In progress).

   This study, which in its general nature will be similar to that on

Italy described above, will include a discussion of French tariff policy, trade control and exchange regulation, and a description of the general course of French foreign trade and of trade between France and the United States. An analysis will also be made of the effects of the United States–French trade agreement.

4. *Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of European Possessions in the Caribbean Area* (In progress).

   A report in three parts dealing with the commercial policies and trade relations of the British, French, and Netherlands possessions in the Caribbean—one part for each of the three countries. It is proposed to consider the general economy, commercial policies, trade relations, and principal import and export commodities of these possessions. It is anticipated that preliminary drafts covering the French and Netherlands possessions will be available early in 1942.

II. Materials pertaining to trade with the British Empire

   In connection with proposed and existing trade agreements between the United States and British Empire countries the Commission has prepared hundreds of detailed digests of individual commodities, with particular emphasis upon the competitive impact—particularly in more "normal" times—between imports and domestic production. These digests are confidential and cannot be made available for general distribution. They might well help serve as a basis for postwar arrangements between this country and the British Empire.

III. Latin American studies

1. *Foreign Trade of Latin America* (Multilithed).

   An extensive report in 23 volumes consisting of a general section (in both English and Spanish editions) and of sections devoted to individual countries and to important Latin-American export commodities. The first sections of this report were published early in 1940 and publication was completed in the fall of 1941.

2. *Latin America as a Source of Strategic and Other Essential Materials* (No. 144, Second Series, 1941).

   This report presents basic data on production and trade for 40 selected strategic or other essential commodities which can or might be obtained in part or in whole from Latin America. It gives consideration to the expansion of hemisphere trade and considers briefly the problem of postwar markets.

3. *Reference Manual of Latin American Commercial Treaties* (Multilithed; English edition, 1940; Spanish edition, 1941).

   This manual lists the commercial treaties and agreements (with their principal features) negotiated by the twenty Latin American countries during the entire period of their history. The first edition, in English,

was prompted by the increasing importance of inter-American trade and many requests from Latin Americans for copies of the manual led to the publication of a Spanish edition.

IV. Studies of a more general nature

1. *Regulation of Imports by Executive Action* (Miscellaneous Series, 1941).

   This is essentially a revised edition of former publications issued under the title, "Regulations of Tariffs in Foreign Countries by Executive Action," the last of which indicated, for most countries, the situation down to July 1, 1934. The present report shows the extent to which all countries with independent tariff jurisdiction resorted to executive control in the period between the two wars. Most of the changes between August 1939 and the end of 1940 are also noted.

2. *Summaries of Tariff Information.*

   The Tariff Commission files contain in mimeographed form summaries of tariff information on 1,700 individual commodities. These summaries are intended primarily to supply Congress with information pertinent to tariff revision. The information contained in them is maintained as near current as possible and, although not published, is available to the Commission's staff and to other government agencies. Much of the information is obtained at first hand in the field.

3. *Commodity Surveys.*

   Since 1936 the Commission has carried out a program of surveys on groups of related commodities, such as Iron and Steel, Flat Glass, and Mica. These are more elaborate than the summaries of tariff information. In most instances the surveys contain information not heretofore published and all include statistics relating to the commodity under consideration down to the time of publication of the survey. To date fourteen such surveys have appeared.

4. *Digests of Trade Information Compiled for Trade Agreements.*

   The Commission has made a practice of publishing information obtained in connection with the trade agreement program when it is deemed to be of general interest. These digests, although based primarily on the summaries of tariff information, are directed particularly to the trade of the United States with a particular country in the commodity under consideration. In many instances they present statistics and other information concerning the production and trade of the foreign country which should be of value in postwar planning of United States foreign trade.

Personnel

The Commissioners themselves review all major reports that are published. The actual direction of the research is by a staff Plan-

ning and Reviewing Committee, consisting of:

Mark A. Smith, Chairman
Howard S. Piquet, Chief, Economics Division
Eben M. Whitcomb, Director of Investigation
L. A. Morrison, Assistant Chief, Economics Division
Louis Ballif, Chief, Technical Service

The work listed in this section has been primarily the responsibility of the following:

1. Exchange Controls of Germany—L. A. Morrison
2. Italian Commercial Policy } —W. G. Welk
3. French Commercial Policy }
4. European Possessions in the Caribbean Area—Allyn Loosley
5. Trade with the British Empire— { Mark A. Smith / W. T. M. Beale }
6. Latin American studies (other than Treaties)— { F. A. Waring / Allyn Loosley }
7. Reference Manual of Latin American Commercial Treaties—L. D. Egbert
8. Regulation of Imports by Executive Action—H. V. V. Fay
9. In the case of Summaries, Surveys, Digests, and trade agreement work in general the personnel involved, if listed, would include most of the Commission's professional staff.

Publications

See list of studies above.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, INSTITUTES FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH. Frank M. Stewart, Director, Bureau of Governmental Research, Los Angeles, California.

Activities

On recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Social Sciences of the University Defense Committee, President Robert G. Sproul has requested the co-operation of the Institutes for Social Science Research at Berkeley and Los Angeles in the inauguration and vigorous prosecution of faculty research on problems arising in connection with national defense and postwar reconstruction, especially such

problems as are not already receiving attention from other research agencies.

The Institute for Social Science Research at Berkeley and the Institute at Los Angeles have agreed to conduct a survey of research in problems of national defense and postwar reconstruction in the State of California, the Institute at Berkeley taking northern California, and the Institute of Los Angeles taking southern California. Committees have been appointed at Berkeley and at Los Angeles to carry these plans into effect, and a committee to co-ordinate the work of these two committees has been established.

The Committee at Los Angeles is gathering information from the members of the social science faculties at the University of California at Los Angeles, from other universities in southern California and from governmental, civic, and research agencies in this region.

Personnel

The survey of postwar research in southern California is being conducted by Frank M. Stewart, Director of the Bureau of Governmental Research of the University of California at Los Angeles. The Berkeley and Los Angeles Institutes are composed of faculty members of the University.

Publications

Committee reports.

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION, *see* International Economic Research Bearing on Domestic Problems.

AGENCIES CLASSIFIED BY FIELDS OF PLANNING

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS
- Army Industrial College
- National Planning Association

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING
- Agriculture Department
- Army Industrial College
- League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department

AVIATION
- Civil Aeronautics Authority
- State Planning Boards

BACKWARD AREAS, DEVELOPMENT OF
- Commission to Study the Organization of Peace

CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS
- American Committee for International Studies
- Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
- Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States
- National Planning Association

CITY AND COUNTY PLANNING
- American Society of Planning Officials
- Federal Housing Administration
- Federal Public Housing Authority
- Labor Department
- Tennessee Valley Authority

COMMERCIAL POLICY
- Army Industrial College
- Board of Economic Warfare
- Commerce Department
- Food Research Institute
- League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department
- Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
- State Department
- United States Tariff Commission

COMMUNICATIONS
- Library of Congress
- New School for Social Research
- Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

CONSUMER SPENDING
- Commerce Department
- Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
- Labor Department
- National Resources Planning Board
- Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration

CO-OPERATION
- International Committee for Co-operative Reconstruction

DEFENSE PROGRAM, EFFECTS OF
- Federal Reserve Board
- Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
- Labor Department

National Planning Association
Social Science Research Council
Twentieth Century Fund
United States Chamber of Commerce

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRENDS
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
New York University Graduate School Seminar on Post-War Reconstruction Problems
Social Science Research Council
State Planning Boards

EDUCATION
American Association of University Women
American Library Association
American Youth Commission
Committee on World Organization
Council for Democracy
Federal Council of Churches
Federal Security Agency
League for Industrial Democracy
Library of Congress
National Resources Planning Board
Office of Government Reports
Progressive Education Association
Rotary International
State Planning Boards
Trade Associations
United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction
United States Junior Chamber of Commerce

EMPLOYMENT PLANNING
American Federation of Labor
American Youth Commission
Army Industrial College
Economic Policies Council
Federal Works Agency
International Labour Office
Labor Department
League for Industrial Democracy
National Resources Planning Board
New York State Post-War Employment Committee
Post-Emergency Economic Advisory Commission
Selective Service System
Social Science Research Council
Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration
Trade Associations

EUROPEAN RELIEF
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department

FINANCE
Army Industrial College
Association of Reserve City Bankers
Bureau of the Budget
Business Advisory Council
Federal Reserve Board
League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department
National Bureau of Economic Research
National Resources Planning Board
State Planning Boards
Treasury Department
Twentieth Century Fund

FISCAL POLICIES
Bureau of the Budget
Business Advisory Council
Commerce Department
Federal Reserve Board
National Bureau of Economic Research

National Resources Planning Board
Treasury Department
Twentieth Century Fund

FOREIGN POLICY
American Committee for International Studies
American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations
Board of Economic Warfare
Commerce Department
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.
Federal Reserve Board
Food Research Institute
Foreign Policy Association
Harvard-Radcliffe Bureau of International Research
Institute of International Studies
International Labour Office
Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States
League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department
National Policy Committee
New School for Social Research
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
State Department
Twentieth Century Fund
United States Tariff Commission
World Peace Foundation

HEALTH AND WELFARE
Federal Security Agency
National Resources Planning Board
State Planning Boards

HOUSING
Federal Housing Administration
Federal Public Housing Authority
Federal Reserve Board
Federal Works Agency
International Labour Office
National Planning Association
New School for Social Research
State Planning Boards

IMMIGRATION
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
International Labour Office
Justice Department
Labor Department
National Resources Planning Board

INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION
Agriculture Department
Commerce Department
Federal Security Agency
Labor Department
National Bureau of Economic Research
National Planning Association
National Resources Planning Board
New School for Social Research
Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration

INDUSTRIAL POLICIES
Agriculture Department
American Federation of Labor
Army Industrial College
Association of American Railroads
Business Advisory Council
Commerce Department
Economic Policies Council
General Electric Company
International Labour Office
Justice Department
Labor Department
League for Industrial Democracy
Machinery and Allied Products Institute

Market Research Corporation of America
National Association of Manufacturers
National Bureau of Economic Research
National Industrial Conference Board
National Planning Association
National Resources Planning Board
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Post-Emergency Economic Advisory Commission
Social Science Research Council
State Planning Boards
Tennessee Valley Authority
Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration
Trade Associations
United States Chamber of Commerce

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH
Economic Policies Council
General Electric Company
Liberty Bank of Buffalo
Market Research Corporation of America
Tennessee Valley Authority

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS
American Committee for International Studies
American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations
American Peace Society
Belgian Commission for the Study of Post-War Problems
Board of Economic Warfare
Campaign for World Government
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Catholic Association for International Peace
Commerce Department
Federal Reserve Board
Federal Union
Food Research Institute
Foreign Policy Association
Institute of International Studies
Institute of World Economics
Institute on World Organization
Inter-Allied Information Center
International Chamber of Commerce
International Labour Office
International Student Service
Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States
League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department
National Planning Association
National Policy Committee
New School for Social Research
New York University Graduate School Seminar on Post-War Reconstruction Problems
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Social Science Research Council
State Department
United States Tariff Commission

INVESTMENT
Commerce Department
League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department
National Planning Association

JEWISH PROBLEMS
American Jewish Committee
Institute of Jewish Affairs

LATIN-AMERICAN RELATIONS
- Board of Economic Warfare
- Commerce Department
- National Planning Association
- New School for Social Research
- New York University Graduate School Seminar on Post-War Reconstruction Problems
- Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
- United States Tariff Commission

LEGAL PROBLEMS
- All international legal research agencies
- American Bar Association
- American Jewish Committee
- American Law Institute
- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
- Institute of Jewish Affairs
- International Labour Office
- Justice Department
- New School for Social Research

MIGRATION
- Office of Population Research
- Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration

MORALE
- Committee for National Morale

NUTRITION
- Agriculture Department
- Federal Security Agency
- International Labour Office
- League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department

PEACE RESEARCH
- American Peace Society
- Catholic Association for International Peace
- Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
- New School for Social Research

PEACE STRUCTURE
- Catholic Association for International Peace
- Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
- Committee on World Organization
- Federal Council of Churches
- New York University Graduate School Seminar on Post-War Reconstruction Problems
- Twentieth Century Fund

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY
- National Planning Association
- New York University Graduate School Seminar on Post-War Reconstruction Problems

POPULATION POLICY AND TRENDS
- Labor Department
- League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department
- National Resources Planning Board
- Office of Population Research
- State Planning Boards
- Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration

POWER
- Federal Power Commission
- General Electric Company
- National Resources Planning Board
- Tennessee Valley Authority

PRICE RESEARCH AND CONTROL
- Justice Department

Labor Department
National Bureau of Economic Research
New School for Social Research

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE
Business Advisory Council
Commerce Department
Economic Policies Council
Fourth House Committee
National Association of Manufacturers
National Industrial Conference Board
National Resources Planning Board
Post-War Economic Planning Committee

PRIVATE WORKS RESERVE
Business Advisory Council
Commerce Department

PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY
Commerce Department
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
General Electric Company
Labor Department
National Bureau of Economic Research
National Resources Planning Board

PUBLIC SERVICES
Federal Security Agency
Federal Works Agency
National Resources Planning Board

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING
Agriculture Department
Federal Works Agency
International Labour Office
Labor Department
National Resources Planning Board
State Planning Boards

RAW MATERIALS
Board of Economic Warfare
Commerce Department
Food Research Institute
League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department
National Lumber Manufacturers Association
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER FIRST WORLD WAR
Food Research Institute
Labor Department
Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration

RECREATION
Federal Security Agency
State Planning Boards

REGIONAL PLANNING
National Resources Planning Board
Tennessee Valley Authority

RELAXATION OF WARTIME CONTROLS
Army Industrial College
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Labor Department
National Resources Planning Board

RELIEF POLICY
American Youth Commission
Federal Security Agency
National Resources Planning Board
Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration

RESOURCES PLANNING
- Agriculture Department
- American Youth Commission
- Federal Power Commission
- Federal Security Agency
- Food Research Institute
- National Lumber Manufacturers Association
- National Planning Association
- National Resources Planning Board
- State Planning Boards
- Tennessee Valley Authority
- Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration
- Twentieth Century Fund

RURAL REHABILITATION
- Federal Public Housing Authority

SAVINGS AND CAPITAL FORMATION
- Business Advisory Council
- Commerce Department
- Federal Works Agency
- League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department
- National Bureau of Economic Research
- National Planning Association
- National Resources Planning Board
- Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration

SHIPPING
- Board of Investigation and Research
- Inland Waterways Corporation
- United States Maritime Commission

SMALL BUSINESS
- Commerce Department
- National Planning Association
- Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration

SOCIAL RESEARCH
- Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
- New School for Social Research
- New York University Graduate School Seminar on Post-War Reconstruction Problems
- Social Science Research Council

SOCIAL SECURITY
- Army Industrial College
- Federal Security Agency
- International Labour Office
- National Resources Planning Board
- Social Science Research Council
- Tolan Committee on Interstate Migration

STATE PLANNING
- American Society of Planning Officials
- National Resources Planning Board
- State Planning Boards
- Tennessee Valley Authority
- University of California, Institutes for Social Science Research

TAXATION
- Business Advisory Council
- Federal Reserve Board
- Treasury Department
- United States Chamber of Commerce

TOTALITARIAN ECONOMICS
- New School for Social Research
- New York University Graduate School Seminar on Post-War Reconstruction Problems

TRANSITION TO PEACE
- Catholic Association for International Peace
- Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
- Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
- League of Nations: Economic, Financial, and Transit Department
- Social Science Research Council
- Twentieth Century Fund

TRANSPORTATION
- Association of American Railroads, Bureau of Railway Economics
- Automotive, Transportation, and Farm Equipment Branch, War Production Board
- Board of Economic Warfare
- Board of Investigation and Research
- Civil Aeronautics Authority
- Corps of Army Engineers
- Inland Waterways Corporation
- National Automobile Manufacturers Association
- National Resources Planning Board
- Public Roads Administration
- Railroad Division of Reconstruction Finance Corporation
- State Planning Boards
- United States Maritime Commission

URBAN REDEVELOPMENT
- American Society of Planning Officials
- Federal Housing Administration
- Federal Public Housing Authority
- Federal Reserve Board
- National Planning Association
- National Resources Planning Board

WAR PLANNING (DEFENSE)
- Army Industrial College
- Board of Economic Warfare
- Federal Reserve Board
- Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States
- National Planning Association
- New School for Social Research
- Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
- State Planning Boards

YOUTH PROBLEMS
- American Youth Commission
- Federal Security Agency

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* This bibliography is selected and does not pretend to be complete. It consists chiefly of books, articles and other materials that came to the author's attention during his survey.

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